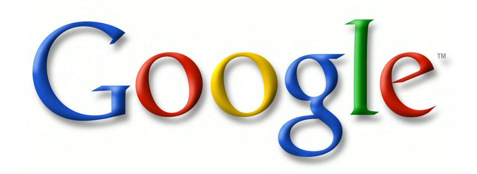

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Clarendon Press Series

ELEMENTARY GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION

Selected Passages from Modern English Authors for Translation into German

WITH

NOTES, GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX, TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE ORDER OF WORDS IN GERMAN, AND A COMPLETE VOCABULARY

BY

E. S. BUCHHEIM

EDITOR OF
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Part III.

PREFACE

THE present volume is intended as an Introduction to German Prose Composition, and it has been so arranged that students can use it as soon as they have mastered the essentials of German accidence. The importance of using a book of this kind at an early stage will be apparent to all experienced teachers of the language. The detached sentences employed in the exercises afford practice in the grammatical forms only, but not in translating or writing connected passages, and they are often deficient in interest, so that the pupils frequently weary of the language before they have been fairly introduced to it. The application of rules to isolated sentences offers, besides, but little attraction to students after they have reached a certain stage, whilst the translation of connected passages will be found not only more interesting but also of greater practical value.

There is much exaggeration in the complaint about the difficulty of German composition. There are certain fundamental rules, which should be learnt

as early and as thoroughly as possible, and those who have once acquired a systematic knowledge of the order of words in German, will find that they can always produce a fairly correct composition in that language, although they may not always use the right word or the right idiom. In order to enable students to attain this end I have collected short, easy and entertaining passages from modern English writers, which seemed to me specially suited to bring out the peculiar characteristics of German composition, and which, as far as I know, have not been used before for any similar purpose.

I have further provided the extracts with such editorial matter as will make it possible for students to use them as a graduated and systematic guide to German composition. The *Notes* contain, in addition to idiomatic translations of the more difficult passages and of unusual expressions, indirect aids for producing a correct rendering, chiefly in the form of paraphrases of the original text, which mode will greatly facilitate the work of translation [1]. The *Notes* include, further, a number of syntactical rules accompanied by examples, but, in keeping with the elementary character of the book, such rules only have been given as are absolutely necessary in the early stages of German Prose Composition.

[1] In these paraphrases, indicated by the word 'turn,' the English is not arranged in the German order of words, as it is desirable that the student should exercise his own judgement regarding the arrangement of the respective sentences.

Frequent references have been inserted in the *Notes* to Part I, both to the Grammatical Appendix itself and to the 'Tables of Construction'; whilst in the subsequent parts the references are confined to the Appendix, which is in itself a short theoretical guide to German composition and to some of the most essential rules of syntax. These rules, and more especially those relating to the order of words, should be carefully committed to memory by the student, who should also study attentively the 'Tables illustrating the Order of Words in German.'

A full vocabulary has been added, because it was considered advisable to make the book complete in itself, and it is, besides, a matter of considerable difficulty for comparative beginners to select the right word in the dictionary. The vocabulary gives the German signification of every word occurring in the text[1]; but of course it has been left to the student to find out for himself the various forms of declension and conjugation required, since the book is not to supersede the grammar, but to be used side by side with it. The vocabulary indicates, however, whether nouns and verbs are weak or strong, and it specifies whether the conjunctions occurring in the book are *co-ordinative* or *subordinative*, a feature which I believe to be a novelty in German Vocabularies

[1] It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that only those renderings are given in the vocabulary which are absolutely required for the translation of the text. The modern orthography has been adopted both in the vocabulary and in the notes.

or Dictionaries, and which will prove an important aid to those who make use of the book; for, as every student of the language knows, the conjunctions exercise a considerable influence on the order of words in German.

In conclusion, I may state that I was induced to undertake the preparation of this volume in consequence of the frequent suggestions addressed to my father and myself as to the desirability of issuing an *Elementary Guide* to German Prose Composition. The book is intended for one year's study, and should be followed by some more advanced work on the same subject, such as Professor Buchheim's *Materials for German Prose Composition* (Bell & Sons), or *German Composition* by Mr. H. Lange, published at the Clarendon Press.

I have to express my sincerest thanks for permission to reprint some of the following copyright extracts to Mrs. R. Moss King, Miss Arabella B. Buckley, Sir R. Ball, Messrs. R. M. Ballantyne, J. M. Barrie, A. Church, F. Darwin, H. E. F. Eden, Blackwood & Sons, Cassell & Co. Limited, Chapman and Hall, David Douglas; Griffith, Farran & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., Macmillan & Co., Nimmo; Smith, Elder & Co., and Sampson, Low & Co.

E. S. B.

LONDON, *August*, 1893.

GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION.

SECTION I.

PART I.

1.

Halcyone.

HALCYONE was a fairy maiden, the daughter of the beach and the wind. And she loved a sailor boy, named Ceyx, and married him, and none on earth were as happy as they. But at last Ceyx was wrecked, and, before he could swim to the shore, the billows swallowed him up. And Halcyone saw him drowning and leapt into the sea to him, but in vain. Then the Immortals took pity on them both and changed them into two fair sea-birds, and now they build a floating nest every year and sail up and down happily for ever upon the pleasant seas of Greece.

The Heroes.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

2.

A Peaceful Monk.

Two monks were walking in the convent garden. One of them said: 'I do not understand how people can quarrel! How do they manage it?' 'It is very simple,' answered the other. 'We will have a quarrel. Here is a pebble; I will say that it belongs to me, you must say that it is yours, and then we shall quarrel.' With these words he picked up a pebble and said: 'This stone is mine.' 'Of course it is yours, if you say so,' answered his friend. The other monk laughed and said: 'I see that you really cannot understand how people can quarrel.'

3.

A Cunning Dog.

I MUST tell you an amusing story about my dog Bryan. The other day, he fought with a large dog and was bitten in the neck. He also hurt his foot. We washed his wounds and petted him very much. Next morning, I found him on the mat in the hall. He looked very melancholy, moaned, and limped on three legs into the dining-room. The window was open and a large fly flew buzzing round the room. Suddenly, Bryan jumped up, rushed round the room and chased the fly. He was not at all lame, but he had pretended to be ill so that we should continue to pet him.

4.

Why the Sea is Salt.

In Norway were two large millstones. They were not common millstones, for they ground everything that the miller desired. They belonged to King Frodi, and he had two very strong maids who turned the mill. They were obliged to grind money, an army, and many other things that the king required. Frodi was killed by a pirate, who put the mill on his ship and ordered the maids to grind salt. They ground and ground till the ship sank beneath the weight. The mill continued to grind salt under the sea, and that is why the sea is salt.

From the Edda.

5.

A Difficult Question.

There were three students who came up for examination in astronomy, and they showed a lamentable ignorance of the subject. But the examiner, being a kind-hearted man, wished, if possible, to pass them; so he proposed to the three youths the very simplest questions that he could think of. Addressing the first student, he said: 'Now, tell me, does the earth go round the sun or the sun round the earth?' 'It is—the earth goes round the sun.' 'What do you say?' he enquired, turning suddenly to the next, who gasped out, 'O sir, of course—it is the sun that goes round the earth.' 'What do you

say?' he shouted at the third unhappy victim. 'O, sir! it is—sometimes one way, sir, and sometimes the other.'

Starland.—SIR R. BALL.

6.

A Tragic Story.

LORD[1] DUFFERIN relates the following story. Some sailors who were going with their ship to the Arctic regions, took some hens and a cock with them. It was summer, and the nights became shorter and shorter. The cock was of course accustomed to crow at daybreak, and the short nights disturbed him greatly. He seemed to be afraid that he might miss the dawn. Perhaps he thought that the sun could not rise without his assistance. He woke up every five minutes and crowed. At last, when he found that the sun forgot to set, he could bear it no longer. He jumped overboard and was drowned.

7.

Political Principles.

IN the year 1848, nearly every little German state had its revolution. In Hamburg a number of people assembled to discuss their grievances. A member of the senate tried to quiet the crowd. 'What do you want?' he asked. 'We want a Republic!' shouted the crowd. 'But children, our town is a Republic.' 'Well,' cried the undaunted reformers, 'then we want to have a monarchy.'

[1] English titles, such as *Lord* and *Sir*, are retained in German.

8.

A Poet's Fame.

Samuel Rogers went one night to the gallery of the opera which he thought the best place for hearing; he noticed a respectable-looking elderly man gazing at him very intently for some time. At last between the acts, he left his seat, and placing himself in front of Mr. Rogers said in a solemn tone: 'Pray, sir, is your name Samuel Rogers?' Mr. Rogers, who always cherished the hope that his works were popular with the lower classes, replied most graciously that it was. 'Then, sir,' said the man, 'I should be glad to know why you have changed your poulterer?'

Memories of Seventy Years by one of a Literary Family.

9.

A Vanished King.

A Polish king disappeared from his court and was nowhere to be found. At last his courtiers discovered him in the market place disguised as a porter. They were dismayed at his occupation, but he said: 'I have never been so happy in my life. It is far easier to be a porter than a king. I enjoy my meals, I sleep well, I have no troubles. Go back and choose another king; I prefer this life.'

10.

Much Ado about Nothing.

It was nearly dusk, when we reached the village, where we had expected to find our comrades. No

one knew anything about them, but we were so tired and hungry, that we resolved to spend the night there. When it was known in the village, that two Garibaldians had arrived, all the villagers flocked to the inn, eager for news. We could give no information as to the whereabouts of the Austrians. This uncertainty had a very depressing effect on the party, as it was not at all unlikely that the enemy might be in the neighbourhood. After we had gone to bed, we heard a loud knocking at the door of the inn. We rushed to the window, and saw one of the villagers, quite out of breath. 'Fly, fly!' he gasped. 'The Austrians are here. I saw their white coats. There are at least a hundred of them.' We looked at each other; we were two, they were a hundred! It was better to fly, and we fled, very quickly, in spite of our fatigue. We heard nothing of the enemy, but this was not very extraordinary. Our kindhearted informant had, in his excitement, mistaken the white coat of *one* miller for the uniforms of a hundred Austrians.

Recollections of a Garibaldian.

11.

Spring Fashions.

My Dear Alice, Oakwoods, *April* 7, 18—

I want to ask you to do me a great favour. Spring has come so suddenly, that I have had no time to get anything and our winter clothes are beginning to look very shabby. I cannot possibly come to town during the next few weeks, and I

should be much obliged if you would get me a few things the next time you have any shopping to do.

The two girls must have new jackets and I want a spring mantle. I should like a few sent on approval. The jackets can be brown or gray and must not have too much trimming. The mantle must of course be black, I should prefer one with a little bead trimming. I will leave the hats till we can come ourselves. I think that I can trim up our old ones so that they look respectable.

I enclose patterns of our new dresses, and should be much obliged if you would get some silk to match for fronts and cuffs, three yards of the red and one of the blue.

I am very sorry to trouble you but the boys are coming home for the holidays, and I do not like to leave home while their father is away.

With love from all,

Your affectionate sister,

BESSIE.

Letters from a Country House.—A. MERTON.

12.

The Lady's Black Hands.

AFTER we had stayed some time, we left and had just got into our carriage, when a man came hurrying after us with a dear little boy in his arms, whom I had noticed in the crowd, wearing a purple tunic and a huge crimson puggri like a halo round his chubby brown face. The man salaamed most

respectfully, and said that his little boy wished to make his salaam, and asked for permission to see the Mem Sahib's black hands. My black *peau de Suède* gloves had excited his curiosity, and as I held out my hand, he stroked it with solemn wonder in his great soft eyes.

Diary of a Civilian's Wife in India.—Mrs. R. M. King.

PART II.

13.

The Power of Song.

The chamberlain went to the king, and said: 'There is a minstrel at the gate; he has a harp in his hand, and his voice is marvellously sweet.'

'Bring him up,' said the king. So they brought him in and gave him a place among the musicians, and commanded that he should give them a trial of his powers. The minstrel after playing a prelude on his harp, sang a song of the land of the Genii. 'There is no land in all the world'—this was the substance of his song—'like Mazanderan, the land of the Genii. All the year round the rose blooms in its gardens, and the hyacinth on its hills. It knows no heat nor cold, only an eternal spring. The nightingales sing in its thicket, and through its valleys wander the deer, and the water of its stream is as the water of roses, delighting the soul with its perfume. Of its treasures there is no end, the whole

country is covered with gold and embroidery and jewels. No man can say that he is happy unless he has seen Mazanderan.'

When the king heard the song, he immediately conceived the thought of marching against this wonderful country. Turning therefore to his warriors, he said: 'We are given over to feasting, but the brave must not suffer himself to rest in idleness. I am wealthier and, I doubt not, stronger than all the kings that have gone before me; it becomes me also to surpass them in my achievements. We will conquer the land of the Genii.'

Stories of the Magicians.—A. J. CHURCH.

14.

The Fisherman and the Fox.

'A FISHERMAN,' he said, 'had made a hut by a river-side, that he might follow his occupation of fishing. Now, one night he had gone out to look after his nets, leaving a small fire in his hut; when he came back, there was a fox in the cabin, taking the liberty to eat one of the finest salmon he had taken. "Ho, Mr. Robber!" said the fisherman, drawing his sword; and standing in the doorway to prevent the fox's escape, "You shall presently die the death." The poor fox looked for some hole to get out at, but saw none; whereupon he pulled down with his teeth a mantle, which was lying on the bed, and dragged it across the fire. The fisherman ran to snatch his mantle from the fire—the fox flew out

at the door with the salmon—and so,' said Douglas, 'shall we escape the great English army by subtilty and without risking a battle with so large a force.'

Tales of a Grandfather.—Sir W. Scott.

15.

A Schoolboy's Joke.

I must have been a very simple little fellow when I first went to school. A boy of the name of Garnett took me into a cake-shop one day and bought some cakes, for which he did not pay, as the shopman trusted him. When we came out, I asked him why he did not pay for them, and he instantly answered: 'Why, do you not know that my uncle left a large sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was wanted, without payment, to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in a particular way?' and he then showed me how it was to be moved. He then went into another shop where he was trusted and asked for some small article, moving his hat in the proper manner, and of course he obtained it without payment. When we came out, he said: 'Now, if you like to go by yourself into that cake-shop (how well I remember its exact position), I will lend you my hat and you can get whatever you like, if you move the hat properly on your head.' I gladly accepted the generous offer and went in and asked for some cakes, moved the old hat and was walking out of the shop, when the shopman made a rush at me, so I

dropped the cakes and ran for dear life, and was astonished at being greeted with shouts of laughter by my false friend Garnett.

Life and Letters of Charles Darwin.—Edited by his Son.

16.

Bishop Hugh's Swan.

In the days of King Henry II there was a Bishop of Lincoln whose name was Hugh; he was chosen bishop because of his good life and wisdom. Hugh had a winning way with him, so that all animals were fond of him and children loved him dearly. Even little babies crowed and jumped with pleasure when he took them in his arms and talked to them. And it was seen that the children of whom he took most notice, generally turned out well, for he could see what kind of nature and disposition each had, and he tried to bring out all the good and check the bad that was in them.

He had one curious pet, a big swan that lived in the mere, near one of his houses, and whenever the bishop was coming to this house, and the swan found out, by the bustle of making ready for him, that he was likely to be there, he would walk up to the house to meet him and he stayed with him all the time he was there. At night he was like a watch-dog. He made a great noise and angrily flapped his wings when any one came near the spot where Hugh lay asleep, and he suffered no one to talk to the bishop till he bade him be still. At dinner and supper the bishop

would feed him himself with pieces of bread cut into bits as big as a finger, and these the swan was fond of, but he would not take what other people gave him. He was such a big bird, and so cunning and clever, that some people even looked upon him as a sign that Bishop Hugh was a holy man.

Sketches from British History.—F. York Powell.

17.

A Ludicrous Mistake.

Oliver Goldsmith was sent to a school, which was twenty miles from his father's house. When he went home for the holidays, a friend lent him a horse and gave him a guinea. Goldsmith, who was in his seventeenth year, was very proud of his horse and his money. He resolved that he would not go straight home, but would spend the night at an inn. He reached the small town of Ardagh, and asked which was the best house in the town. The man whom he asked was amused by his consequential air, and directed him, not to an inn, but to the best private house, which belonged to a Mr. Featherstone. Goldsmith rode up to the house, entered and sat down by the fire. Mr. Featherstone soon recognised his mistake, but he did not undeceive him, for he discovered that Goldsmith's father was an old friend of his. Goldsmith ordered his supper and graciously invited his host and his family to share it with him. He ordered a bottle of wine and felt very important and proud. Before going to bed,

he ordered a hot cake for his breakfast. He was much ashamed when next morning he discovered the truth. In later years, he made use of the incident in his well-known play: 'She Stoops to Conquer.'

18.

The Return to School.

DEAR MOTHER, P. SCHOOL, *Sept.* 18, 18—

I suppose I must send you a line to tell you that we have arrived. Our London train was, of course, ten minutes late, so that when we had had refreshments, we only just had time to get our tickets and jump in the train for P. We couldn't see after the luggage and it was left behind. It's lucky that we had the hamper in the carriage, for the eatables might have been stolen or spoiled. I don't know when the portmanteaux will come, but it does not much matter, as the others can lend us things, and Mrs. Brown always has toothbrushes, for she thinks you can't do without for one night.

Tell Katey to look after the mice and rabbits properly. Please tell Father I have got my remove, so he had better send me a Postal Order for the sovereign he promised me. He'd better register the letter for safety.

Love from Jack and me.

Your affectionate Son,

WILL.

Letters from a Country House.—A. MERTON.

19.

An Intelligent Observer.

ONE evening, a visitor came to the observatory and sent in his name and an introduction to the astronomer, with a request that he might enter the temple of mystery. The astronomer courteously welcomed the stranger, and asked what he specially desired to see.

'Oh,' said the visitor, 'I have specially come to see the moon, that is the object in which I am particularly interested.'

'But,' said the astronomer, 'my dear sir, I would show you the moon with pleasure, if you were here at the proper time; but what brings you here now? Look up, the evening is fine. There are the stars shining brightly, but where is the moon? You see it is not up at present. In fact, it won't rise till about half-past two to-morrow morning, and it is only nine o'clock now. Come back again in five or six hours, and you shall observe the moon with the great telescope.'

But the visitor evidently thought the astronomer was merely trying to get rid of him by a pretext, and he was equal to the occasion, he was not going to be put off in that way.

'Of course the moon is not up,' he replied, 'any one can see that, and that is the reason why I have come, *for if the moon had been up, I could have seen it without your telescope.*'

Starland.—SIR R. BALL.

20.

A Dinner in the Eighteenth Century.

The guest who has left us an account of this feast, was invited by his host to a simple dinner at one o'clock on the following Sunday. On the day before the dinner, a servant was sent to remind him of his promise. On the appointed day he presented himself at the house of his host, an hour later than he was invited in accordance with the etiquette of those days, and many guests came still later. When all had arrived, the ladies sat down at one side of the table, the gentlemen at the other. Thirty-two heaped-up dishes and a splendid centre-piece stood upon the table. The dishes were changed twice, and the last course was as follows. At one end of the table was a deer roasted whole, at the other end a wild boar, and at the sides were a number of pheasants with gilt beaks and outspread wings, and two dishes of lobsters. The host made many apologies for the poor dinner; he said, he had not had time to provide anything better. The meal lasted five hours, and innumerable healths were drunk. Tea and coffee were served in the next room, and later in the evening, the company sat down to a supper which lasted till midnight.

21.

In the Dark with a Snake.

I was awakened one night by the growling of a small dog which lay at my feet. My bed was the

only furniture in the room, the floor of which was covered by bamboo matting. At first I suspected thieves, but at length I observed that the dog fixed his eyes on the corner of the room, where stood a tumbler of oil with a wick burning. Near the lamp I saw a snake close to the wall, and snatching up my sword from under the mattress, I jumped out of bed. The snake wriggled under the matting, and as I could see where he was, I gave a smart cut down at him. The sword went through the matting and into the plaster floor, but on my attempting to withdraw it, I gave the lamp a jerk and extinguished it. The situation was unpleasant. My feet were bare and unprotected, the room was dark, I could not tell how the snake had fared. I managed however to regain my bed, and shouted till a servant came with a light. We found that I had aimed well, and the two ends of the snake lay wriggling under the mat.

Wild Men and Wild Beasts. Scenes in Camp and Jungle.—LT.-COL. GORDON CUMMING.

22.

An Unexpected Arrival.

MY DEAR KATE, *June 23.*

We arrived at the village at half-past four, after a long railway journey. The letter in which we announced the day of our arrival, should have been delivered yesterday, but the arrangements here are somewhat primitive. Our lodgings are half an hour from the village, the postman had had no other

letters to take in that direction, and so we were able to deliver our letter ourselves. Fortunately, the woman in whose house we had taken rooms was in the village, and the news of our arrival soon reached her. By her advice we ordered a carriage at the inn, and while it was being got ready we went with her to the shop, whose owner is at once the grocer, the draper, and the cheesemonger of the place. We bought butter, eggs, bacon, tea, sugar, jam, and a loaf of bread, which ought to have lasted a small family for a week, but which Mary and I nearly finished that evening. Fortunately the butcher was expected next day. He only comes twice a week, so we were lucky not to miss him. We drove off in triumph with our purchases, but were obliged to return, because we had forgotten the cheese. We were too hungry to notice the beautiful scenery, and I dare not tell you how many eggs we ate, although we had forgotten the salt.

Now I must stop, as Mary is ready to go out, but I will soon write again and tell you of our further adventures.

With love from Mary and myself,

I remain,

Yours affectionately,

MAGGIE.

A Quiet Holiday in Wales.—M. WILSON.

23.

A Troublesome Calculation.

'You don't want money except at fair-times, I suppose?' said the general.

Jackanapes shook his head.

'If I could have as much as I want, I should know what to buy,' said he.

'And how much do you want, if you could get it?'

'Wait a minute, sir, till I think what twopence from fifteen pounds leaves. Two from nothing you can't, but borrow twelve. Two from twelve, ten, and carry one. Please remember ten, sir, when I ask you. One from nothing you can't, borrow twenty. One from twenty, nineteen, and carry one. One from fifteen, fourteen. Fourteen pounds nineteen and—what did I tell you to remember?'

'Ten,' said the general.

'Fourteen pounds nineteen shillings and tenpence, then, is what I want,' said Jackanapes.

'God bless my soul, what for?'

'To buy Lollo with. Lollo means red, sir. The gypsy's red-haired pony, sir. Oh, he *is* beautiful! You should see his coat in the sunshine! You should see his mane! You should see his tail! Such little feet, sir, and they go like lightning! Such a dear face, too, and eyes like a mouse! But he's a racer, and the gypsy wants fifteen pounds for him.'

'If he's a racer, you couldn't ride him, could you?'

'No-o, sir; but I can stick on him. I did the other day.'

'Well, I'm fond of riding myself, and if the beast is as good as you say, he might suit me.'

'You're too tall for Lollo, I think,' said Jackanapes, measuring his grandfather with his eye.

'I can double up my legs, I suppose. We'll have a look at him to-morrow.'

Jackanapes.—MRS. EWING.

24.

A Serious Drawback.

THERE is rather an amusing story of an Arab woman who once came to England in the service of an English lady, and remained there as nurse for some few years. At length, however, she went back to her country, where she was looked upon as a great traveller and a person that had seen the world. Her friends and relations were never tired of listening to what she had to tell them, and of asking her questions. She gave such a glowing account of England, and the fine houses and rich people and grand clothes she had seen, that the Arabs became quite envious, and began to despise their own desert land, with its few villages scattered here and there. They began to feel very low-spirited, and to wish they had been born in England. But happily this state of things did not last. The woman chanced to say that there was certainly one drawback in the happy country she had been describing. In vain she had looked for the well-known date-trees, and she had been told that not one

single tree grew in England. It was a country without dates. 'Ah, well!' said her neighbours, much relieved, and their faces brightening up, 'that alters the case. We have no wish to live in England.'

Talks about Trees.—MARY AND ELIZABETH KIRBY.

25.

A Model Family.

PEOPLE wondered at our frolics, but enjoyed them, and droll stories are told of the adventures of those days. Mr. Emerson and Margaret Fuller were visiting my parents one afternoon, and the conversation having turned to the ever-interesting subject of education, Miss Fuller said: 'Well, Mr. Alcott, you have been able to carry out your methods on your own family, and I should like to see your model children.' She did, in a few minutes, for as the guests stood on the door-steps, a wild uproar approached, and round the corner of the house came a wheelbarrow holding Baby May arrayed as a queen. I was the horse, bitted and bridled, and was driven by my elder sister Anna, while Lizzie played dog and barked as loud as her gentle voice permitted.

All were shouting and wild with fun, which however came to a sudden end as we espied the stately group before us, for my foot tripped and down we all went in a laughing heap; while my mother put a climax to the joke, by saying with a dramatic wave of the hand, 'Here are the model children, Miss Fuller.'

Life, Letters, and Journals of L. M. Alcott.—Edited by ED. D. CHENEY.

26.

Cats and Clover.

ONE example from Mr. Darwin's book will show you how complicated the causes are which determine what particular kinds of plants shall flourish. He tells us that the heartsease and the Dutch clover, two common plants, can only form their seeds when the pollen is carried from flower to flower by insects. Humble-bees are the only insects which visit these flowers, therefore if the humble-bees were destroyed in England there would be no heartsease or Dutch clover.

Now the common field-mouse destroys the nests of the humble-bee, so that if there are many field-mice the bees will be rare, and therefore the heartsease and the clover will not flourish. But again, near the villages there are very few field-mice, and this is because the cats come out into the fields and eat them; so that when there are many cats there are few mice and many bees and plenty of heartsease and Dutch clover. Where there are few cats, on the contrary, the mice flourish, the bees are destroyed, and the plants cease to bear seed and to multiply. And so you see that it actually depends upon the number of cats in the neighbourhood how many of these flowers there are growing in our gardens.

A Short History of Natural Science.—ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY.

PART III.

27.

The Fire of London.

It broke out at a baker's shop near London Bridge, on the spot on which the monument now stands as a remembrance of those raging flames. It spread and spread, and burned and burned, for three days. The nights were lighter than the days; in the daytime there was an immense cloud of smoke, and in the night-time there was a great tower of fire mounting up into the sky, which lighted the whole country for ten miles round. Showers of hot ashes rose into the air and fell into distant places; flying sparks carried the conflagration to great distances and kindled it in twenty new spots at a time, church steeples fell down with tremendous crashes, houses crumbled into cinders by the hundred and thousand. The summer had been tremendously hot and dry, the streets were very narrow and the houses mostly built of wood and plaster. Nothing could stop the tremendous fire but the want of more houses to burn; nor did it stop until the whole way from the Tower to Temple Bar was a desert composed of the ashes of thirteen thousand houses and eighty-nine churches.

A Child's History of England.—CHARLES DICKENS.

28.

Christmas Wishes.

DEAR UNCLE,

I suppose you are to give me a six shilling thing again as a Christmas present, and so I drop you a line not to buy me something I don't want, as it is only thirty-nine days to Christmas. I think I'll have a book again, but not a fairy tale or any of that sort, nor the Swiss Family Robinson, nor any of the old books. There is a story called 'Kidnapped,' by Rider Haggard, but it is only five shillings, so if you thought of it, you could make up the six shillings by giving me a football belt. Last year you gave me the 'Formation of Character,' and I read it with great mental improvement and all that, but this time I want a change, namely (1) not a fairy tale, (2) not an old book, (3) not a mental improvement book. Don't fix on any thing without telling me first what it is.

My Lady Nicotine.—J. M. BARRIE.

29.

A Review at the Tower.

LAST Thursday we had a great treat. Mr. Dyson asked papa to bring a party of ladies to the Tower to see the royal family, who were going there in state. We got to the Tower by half-past nine, and with some difficulty made our way to Mr. Dyson's house over-

looking the terrace, where the king was to review the troops, a capital place for seeing. However, papa got an order for two of us to go into the small armoury, which is just opposite the White Tower. Mrs. Lowndes and I with some difficulty got a place at one of the windows. About eleven arrived two state carriages and six and one carriage and four containing the King, Queen, Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, Frederick of Prussia, Prince Leopold, Duchess of Cumberland, and two or three dowdy old ladies whom I took to be princesses. The King, Duke of Sussex, and Prince Leopold were in fieldmarshal uniform. The last looked very handsome, but the two others quite ridiculous. The King is a little, old, red-nosed, weatherbeaten, jolly looking person with an ungraceful air and carriage, and as to the Duke, what with his stiff collar, immense black whiskers, and cocked hat bobbing over his face, nothing could be seen of him but his nose. He seemed quite overcome with heat.

I was not prepared to see a beauty in the Queen, but she is even worse than I thought—a little insignificant person. She was dressed as perhaps you will see by the papers 'exceedingly plain,' a bombazine, with a little shabby muslin collar, *dyed* Leghorn hat and leather shoes. Prince George is a lovely boy in the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars.

Then they had a collation, and afterwards went into the small armoury where we all were. They passed us three times so close as to squeeze us against the wall, and they bowed to us and we to

them, and seemed quite good friends. The King, to our surprise, had changed his dress for an admiral's uniform, in which he looked much better, but I suppose beauty is out of fashion, for an uglier set of people I never saw, both men and women.

Memories of Seventy Years by one of a Literary Family.

30.

Linnæus the Botanist.

LINNÆUS was the son of the pastor of a little village in Sweden, and the love of flowers seems to have been inherited. His father spent a great deal of time in cultivating his garden, and grew as many plants in it as he could. One summer evening he received his friends in the garden, and they all sat upon the flowery turf, while the pastor began to talk of his favourite subject, and to show his guests the roots and bulbs of the plants which he prized most. His little son, then only four years old, was playing in the garden at the time, but when his father began to talk he came and stood by him, and listened with the utmost attention. And as soon as the visitors were gone he asked a great many questions. From that moment the subject of botany seems to have taken possession of his mind, and young as he was, he tried to learn the names of the plants, and get all the information he could about them. When he was old enough to go to school, he neglected every other study but that of botany, so that his father, who had

intended to make him a pastor, threatened to bind him apprentice to a shoemaker. Happily he was saved from such a fate by a kind-hearted doctor, who took him into his house and allowed him to continue his studies, until he could enter the university. But he had many struggles to go through, and at one time hardly knew where to obtain a meal. Nay, he was reduced to such straits, that when his shoes wanted mending, he had to patch them as well as he could with paper. In the end, he became a successful man and famous all over Europe.

Talks about Trees.—MARY AND ELIZABETH KIRBY.

31.

An Uncomfortable Night.

IT was about ten o'clock at night when a small dark cloud arose close to the south-west, and scarcely visible above the horizon. In a very short space of time the little cloud grew bigger. But another change also occurred, of a character altogether different. There came upon us, brought apparently by the cloud, dense swarms of mosquitoes, humming and buzzing along with us as we journeyed on, and covering our faces and heads with their sharp, stinging bites. They seemed to come with us, after us, and against us from above and from below, in volumes, that ever increased. Meanwhile the cloud had increased to large proportions, it occupied the whole west, and was moving on towards the north.

Presently from out the dark heavens streamed liquid fire and long peals of thunder rolled far away over the gloomy prairies. So sudden appeared the change that one could scarce realize that only a little while before, the stars had been shining so brightly upon the ocean of grass. At length the bright flashes came nearer and nearer, the thunder rolled louder and louder, and the mosquitoes seemed to have made up their minds that to achieve the maximum of torture in the minimum of time was the sole end of their existence. The captain's pony showed many signs of agony, my dog howled with pain, and rolled himself amongst the baggage in useless writhing. 'I thought it would come to this,' said the captain. 'We must unhitch and lie down.'

The Great Lone Land.—W. F. BUTLER.

32.

True Hospitality.

DURING the American War of Independence, many French officers left their country to help the Americans. They were received everywhere with great honour, by those whose cause they had espoused. The mayor of a certain town entertained some of these officers, and was very anxious to make their visit pleasant. The guests arrived, dinner was announced, and the soup was handed round. The first officer, who was served, noticed a dark object in

his soup, and to his astonishment discovered a large frog. The others examined their plates, and one after the other fished up a frog. Shouts of laughter greeted each fresh discovery, to the surprise of the host. 'I had heard,' he said, 'that the French considered frogs a great delicacy, and when I sent the boys to the marsh to catch them, I told them to bring very big ones, so that you might have a real treat.'

33.

The Taking of Roxburgh Castle.

An Englishwoman, the wife of one of the officers, was sitting on the battlements with her child in her arms; and looking out on the fields below, she saw some black objects, like a herd of cattle, straggling near the foot of the wall, and approaching the moat of the castle. She pointed them out to the sentinel, and asked him what they were. 'Oh,' said the soldier, 'it is farmer such a one's cattle' (naming a man whose farm lay near to the castle); 'the good man is keeping a jolly Shrovetide, and has forgotten to shut up his bullocks in their yard; but if the Douglas come across them before morning, he is likely to rue his negligence.' Now these creeping objects which they saw from the castle wall were no real cattle, but Douglas himself and his soldiers, who had put on black cloaks above their armour, and were creeping about on hands and feet in order, without being observed, to get so near to the foot of

the castle wall as to be able to set ladders against it. The poor woman, who knew nothing of this, sat quietly on the wall, and began to sing to her child. You must know that the name of Douglas had become so terrible to the English, that the women used to frighten their children with it, and say to them when they behaved ill, that the Black Douglas should take them. And this soldier's wife was singing to her child,

'Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye,
Hush ye, hush ye, do not fret ye,
The Black Douglas shall not get ye.'

'You are not so sure of that,' said a voice close beside her. She felt at the same time a heavy hand with an iron glove laid on her shoulder, and when she looked round, she saw the very Black Douglas she had been singing about, standing close beside her, a tall, swarthy, strong man. The rest of the Scots followed to assist Douglas and the castle was taken. Many of the soldiers were put to death, but Douglas protected the woman and the child.

Tales of a Grandfather.—SIR W. SCOTT.

34.

A Cheap Hotel.

WHEN the artist was ready to go, he asked for his bill.

'Oh! There is no bill,' I exclaimed. 'We have no

idea of charging you anything. We don't really keep an hotel, as I told you.'

'If I had known that,' said he, looking very grave, 'I would not have stayed. There is no reason why you should give me food and lodgings, and I would not and did not ask it. I am able to pay for such things and I wish to do so.'

We argued with him for some time, speaking of the habits of country people and so on, but he would not be convinced. He had asked for accommodation expecting to pay for it, and would not be content until he had done so.

'Well,' said Euphemia, 'we are not keeping this house for profit, and you can't force us to make anything out of you. If you will be satisfied to pay us just what it cost us to entertain you, I suppose we shall have to let you do that. Take a seat for a minute, and I will make out your bill.'

So the artist and I sat down and talked of various matters, while my wife got out her travelling stationery-box, and sat down to the dining-table to make out the bill. After a long, long time, as it appeared to me, I said—'My dear, if the amount of that bill is at all proportioned to the length of time it takes to make it out, I think our friend will wish he had never said anything about it.'

'It's nearly done,' said she, without raising her head, and in about ten or fifteen minutes more, she rose and presented the bill to our guest. As I noticed that he seemed somewhat surprised at it, I asked him to let me look over it with him.

The bill, of which I have a copy, read as follows:—

July 12, 187-.

ARTIST,

TO THE S. AND S. HOTEL AND F. AND M. HOUSE.

To $\frac{1}{3}$ one supper, July 11, which supper consisted of:—

	cents.	*cents.*	
$\frac{1}{14}$ lb. coffee at	35 . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{14}$ lb. sugar at	14 . .	1	
$\frac{1}{6}$ qt. milk at	6 . .	1	
$\frac{1}{2}$ loaf bread at	6 . .	3	
$\frac{1}{8}$ lb. butter at	25 . .	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon at	25 . .	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{16}$ pk. potatoes at	60 p. bush. .	$\frac{15}{16}$	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. hominy at	6 . .	3	
		$27\frac{1}{16}$	*cents.*
	$\frac{1}{3}$ of total,	.	$09\frac{1}{48}$

To $\frac{1}{3}$ one breakfast, July 12:—

(Same as above with exception of eggs, instead of bacon, and with hominy omitted)	$24\frac{1}{6}$	
$\frac{1}{3}$ of total .		$08\frac{1}{48}$
To rent of one room and furniture, for one night, in furnished house of fifteen rooms at $6·00 per week for whole house		$05\frac{2}{3}$
Amount due .		$22\frac{17}{24}$

The worthy artist burst out laughing when he read this bill, and so did I.

Rudder Grange.—FRANK R. STOCKTON.

35.

A Young Hero.

To give you an idea of the patriotism that actuated not only the men and women, but even the children of Germany, I must relate what occurred to me as I was riding to my quarters one evening. I met the smallest soldier I had ever yet seen. He was completely equipped in uniform, helmet, knapsack, and sidearms, but no needle-rifle—the poor little fellow could scarcely have lifted it. He was nine years old, and by no means tall for his age. He stopped me, and in the most matter-of-fact way asked me if I could direct him to the office of the town commandant. I asked him what he was, and what he wanted with the town commandant. Drawing himself up to his full height and saluting in the stiffest manner, he informed me that he belonged to the Sixty-first Pommeranian regiment, which had just marched in, and that he wanted quarters. So ridiculous and yet so thoroughly military was the whole proceeding that I burst into a fit of laughter, and lifting the little manikin into my saddle, I carried him off in triumph.

Modern War.—SIR RANDAL H. ROBERTS.

36.

A Northern Spring.

WINTER, with its snow and its ice; winter, with its sharp winds and white drifts; winter, with its various

characteristic occupations and employments is past, and it is spring now.

The sun no longer glitters on fields of white; the woodman's axe is no longer heard hacking the oaken billets to keep alive the roaring fires. That inexpressibly cheerful sound, the merry chime of sleigh-bells, that tells more of winter than all other sounds together, is no longer heard on the bosom of Red River, for the sleighs are thrown aside as useless lumber—carts and gigs have supplanted them. The old Canadian, who used to drive the ox with its water-barrel to the ice-hole for his daily supply, has substituted a small cart with wheels for the old sleigh that used to glide so smoothly over the snow, and *grit* so sharply on it in the more than usually frosty mornings in the days gone by. The trees have lost their white patches, and the clumps of willows, that used to look like islands in the prairie, have disappeared, as the carpeting that gave them prominence has dissolved. The aspect of everything in the isolated settlement has changed. The winter has gone, and spring—bright, beautiful, hilarious spring—has come again.

The Young Fur-Traders.—R. M. Ballantyne.

37.

A Dangerous Foe.

It was early one morning, before the gardens were opened, when a keeper rushed into Mr. Bartlett's house, exclaiming, 'Obash is out!' and, sure enough,

there came Obash down the long walk, his huge mouth curled into a ghastly smile, as if he meant mischief. The cunning brute had contrived to push back the door of his den, while his keeper had gone for the carpenter to mend some defect in it. Having warned every one to keep out of the way, Mr. Bartlett called his keeper, who tried to coax the hippopotamus back with sweet hay. The brute munched the hay, but showed no signs of going back. What was to be done? Mr. Bartlett is a man of unfailing resources. There was one keeper Obash hated, and he ran at him whenever he came in sight. 'Scott,' said Mr. Bartlett, putting a bank note in his hand, 'throw open the paddock gate and then show yourself to Obash at the end of the path and run for it.' The man looked at the note and then through the trees at the beast, and going into the middle of the path, shouted defiantly, 'Obash.' 'Ugh!' roared the beast viciously, and wheeling his huge carcass suddenly round, rushed with surprising swiftness after the keeper. Scott ran for his life with the hippopotamus roaring at his heels, into the paddock and over the palings, Obash close to his coat tails; bang slammed the gate and the monster was caged again. Just then up drove a cab with a newspaper reporter. 'I hear,' he said, 'the hippopotamus is loose.' 'Oh, dear no,' innocently answered Mr. Bartlett, 'he is safe in his den, come and see.'

Life of Frank Buckland.—George C. Bompas.

38.

Maggie and Tom.

'Tom,' said Maggie, as they sat on the boughs of the elder-tree, eating their jam-puffs, 'shall you run away to-morrow.'

'No,' said Tom, slowly, when he had finished his puff, and was eyeing the third, which was to be divided between them—'No, I shan't.'

'Why, Tom? Because Lucy's coming?'

'No,' said Tom, opening his pocket-knife and holding it over the puff, with his head on one side in a dubitative manner. (It was a difficult problem to divide that very irregular polygon into two equal parts.) 'What do I care about Lucy, she's only a girl—*she* can't play at Bandy.'

'Is it the tipsy-cake, then?' said Maggie, exerting her hypothetic powers, while she leaned forward towards Tom with her eyes fixed on the hovering knife.

'No, you silly, that'll be good the day after. It's the pudding. I know what the pudding's to be—apricot roll-up—Oh, my buttons!'

With this interjection, the knife descended on the puff and it was in two, but the result was not satisfactory to Tom, for he still eyed the halves doubtfully. At last he said—

'Shut your eyes, Maggie.'

'What for?'

'You never mind what for. Shut them when I tell you.'

Maggie obeyed.

'Now, which'll you have, Maggie—right hand or left?'

'I'll have that with the jam run out,' said Maggie, keeping her eyes shut to please Tom.

'Why, you don't like that, you silly. You may have it if it comes to you fair, but I shan't give it you without. Right or left—you choose now. Ha!' said Tom in a tone of exasperation, as Maggie peeped. 'You keep your eyes shut, now, else you shan't have any.'

Maggie's power of sacrifice did not extend so far. Indeed, I fear she cared less that Tom should enjoy the utmost possible amount of puff, than that he should be pleased with her for giving him the best bit. So she shut her eyes quite close, till Tom told her to 'Say which,' and then she said, 'Left-hand.'

'You've got it,' said Tom, in rather a bitter tone.

'What! the bit with the jam run out?'

'No; here, take it,' said Tom, firmly, handing decidedly the best piece to Maggie.

'Oh, please, Tom, have it. I don't mind—I like the other: please take this.'

'No, I shan't,' said Tom, almost crossly, beginning on his own inferior piece.

Maggie, thinking it was no use to contend further, began too, and ate up her half puff with considerable relish as well as rapidity. But Tom had finished first, and had to look on while Maggie ate her last morsel or two, feeling in himself a capacity for more. Maggie didn't know Tom was looking at her; she

was see-sawing on the elder bough lost to almost everything but a vague sense of jam and idleness.

'Oh, you greedy thing!' said Tom, when she had swallowed the last morsel.

Maggie turned quite pale. 'Oh, Tom, why didn't you ask me?'

'I wasn't going to ask you for a bit, you greedy. You might have thought of it without, when you knew I gave you the best bit.'

'But I wanted you to have it—you know I did,' said Maggie, in an injured tone.

'Yes, but I wasn't going to do what wasn't fair, like Spouncer. He always takes the best bit, if you don't punch him for it; and if you choose the best with your eyes shut, he changes his hands. But if I go halves, I'll go them fair—only I wouldn't be a greedy.'

With this cutting innuendo, Tom jumped down from his bough.

The Mill on the Floss.—George Eliot.

39.

The Golden-Crested Wren.

This lovely little bird is so small and light that it can cling suspended on the end of a single narrow leaf, or needle of pine, and it does not depress the least branch on which it may alight. The gold-crest frequents the loneliest heath, the deepest pine wood, and the immediate neighbourhood of dwellings indifferently. A Scotch fir or pine grew so near

a house in which I once lived that the boughs almost brushed the window, and when confined to my room by illness, it gave me much pleasure to watch a pair of these wrens who frequently visited the tree. They are also fond of thick thorn hedges, and, like all birds, have their favourite localities, so that if you see them once or twice in one place, you should mark the tree or bush for there they are almost certain to return. It would be quite possible for a person to pass several years in the country and never see one of these birds. There is a trick in finding birds' nests, and a trick in seeing birds. The first I noticed was in an orchard; soon after, I found a second in a yew tree (close to a window), and after that constantly came upon them as they crept through brambles or in hedgerows, or a mere speck up in a fir tree. So soon as I had seen one, I saw plenty.

The Toilers of the Field.—RICHARD JEFFERIES.

40.

Presence of Mind.

SIR JOHN WATERS was on one occasion entrusted with a very difficult mission by the Duke of Wellington, and he undertook to perform it effectively, and to return on a particular day with the information that was required. Great was the disappointment, when it was ascertained beyond a doubt that just after leaving the camp, he had been taken prisoner. Such, however, was the case. A troop of dragoons had intercepted him and carried him off, and the

commanding officer desired two soldiers to keep a strict watch over him and carry him to head-quarters. He was of course disarmed, placed on a horse, and after a short time galloped off by his guards. He slept one night at a small inn, where he was allowed to remain in the kitchen; the conversation flowed on very glibly, and as he appeared a stupid Englishman, who could not understand a word of French or Spanish, he was allowed to listen and thus obtained precisely the intelligence that he was in search of. The following morning he was again mounted and overheard a conversation between his guards, who deliberately agreed to rob him and shoot him at a mill, where they were to stop, and to report to their officer that they had been compelled to fire at him in consequence of his attempting to escape.

Shortly before they arrived at the mill, for fear that they might meet with some one who would insist on having a portion of the spoil, the dragoons took from their prisoner his watch and his purse which he surrendered with a good grace. On their arrival at the mill they dismounted, and in order to give some appearance of truth to their story, they went into the house, leaving their prisoner outside, in the hope that he would make some attempt to escape. In an instant Waters threw his cloak upon a neighbouring olive bush, and placed his cocked hat on the top. Some empty flour sacks lay upon the ground and a horse laden with well-filled flour sacks stood at the door. Sir John contrived to enter one of the empty sacks and throw himself across the horse. When the soldiers came out of the house, they fired

their carbines at the supposed prisoner and galloped off at the utmost speed.

A short time after, the miller came out and mounted his steed. The general contrived to rid himself of the encumbrance of the sack and sat up behind the man, who suddenly turning round saw a ghost as he believed, for the flour that remained in the sack had completely whitened his fellow-traveller and given him a most unearthly appearance. The frightened miller was petrified at the sight, and a push from the white spectre brought the unfortunate man to the ground; whereupon away rode the gallant quartermaster with his sacks of flour which at length burst and made a ludicrous spectacle of man and horse.

When he reached the English camp, Lord Wellington was anxiously deploring his fate. A sudden shout from the soldiers made his lordship turn round, when a figure resembling the statue of Don Juan galloped up to him. The Duke affectionately shook him by the hand and said: 'Waters, you never yet deceived me, and though you come in such a questionable shape, I must congratulate myself and you.'

Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow.

SECTION II.

NOTES

PART I.

1.

Halcyone. (Halkyone.)

Page 1, l. 3. *Named Ceyx*, Keyx genannt.

none . . . were, turn, 'no one was.' *On earth*, auf Erden.

Rule.—The form auf Erden is a survival of the practice of inflecting feminine nouns in the singular.

l. 4. *as . . . as*, so . . . wie.

Rule.—When *as* occurs twice in a comparison, the first *as* must be translated so, and the second wie (as here) or als.

But at last, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12[1].

l. 5. *before he*, &c. Gr. App. § 27, T. 20.

l. 6. *the billows*, &c. Gr. App. § 23, T. 15.

l. 7. *into the sea*, &c. Arrange: to him into the sea.

l. 8. *Then*, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

on them both, mit den beiden.

l. 9. *and now*, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

ll. 10, 11. Cp. for the position of *every year*, Gr. App. § 11, T. 3, and arrange *sail upon*, &c.: sail for ever happily upon the pleasant seas (Meeren) of Greece up and down.

Rule.—When *sea* is used in the plural it should be translated Meere.

[1] The abbreviations *Gr. App.* and *T.* stand respectively for *Grammatical Appendix* and *Tables for Illustrating the Order of Words*.

2.

A Peaceful Monk. (Ein friedlicher Mönch.)

P. 2, l. 1. *Were walking.* It must be born in mind that forms like *are* or *were walking, did go*, &c., must be rendered in German by the simple present or imperfect, respectively. Compare the same usage in French.

l. 2. *One*, here der eine.

Rule.—When *one* is used substantively, it must be translated, einer, eine, eins, or der, die, das eine, according to the gender required.

how people, &c. Gr. App. § 27, T. 19.

l. 3. *How do*, &c. Gr. App. § 18, T. 9.

l. 4. *We will*, &c. Gr. App. § 10.

l. 6. Turn *you—yours*, by 'thou must say that it belongs to thee.' *and then we*, &c. Gr. App. § 25 (*a*), T. 17.

ll. 7, 8. *With these words*, &c.; *of course*, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

ll. 9, 11. For the position of the verbs in the clauses beginning with, *if you*, &c., *that you*, &c., and *how people*, &c. see Gr. App. § 27, T. 20.

l. 9. *so*, es.

Rule.—When *so* is used pronominally, i. e. when it refers to some noun or adjective or clause, it must be translated, es. Ex.—*Will she come? I hope so.* Wird sie kommen? Ich hoffe es. *He says so*, er sagt es.

l. 11. The adverb *not* should be placed before *understand*, which word it negatives. Gr. App. § 13, T. 12.

3.

A Cunning Dog. (Ein schlauer Hund.)

l. 12. *I must*, &c. Gr. App. § 10.

about, here, von.

l. 13. *The other day*, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

l. 14. *was bitten.* Gr. App. § 38.

in the neck, in den Hals.

his foot, den Fuß.

Rule.—The definite article is generally used in German instead of the possessive adjective relating to parts of the body, when no

ambiguity is likely to arise. Cp. the same usage in French. Ex.—*I have cut my finger*, ich habe mich in den Finger geschnitten.

l. 15. *Very much*, sehr.

Rule.—*Very much* used adverbially is to be rendered, sehr. Ex.—*I miss her very much*, ich vermisse sie sehr. When *much* qualifies a noun it is translated, viel. Ex.—*I have not got very much money with me*, ich habe nicht sehr viel Geld bei mir.

l. 16, &c. *Next morning*, den or am nächsten Morgen. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

Rule.—If the *point of time* when an event has occurred is expressed *definitely*, we use the accusative, or a preposition with its case. Ex.—*I saw her this morning*, ich sah sie diesen Morgen. *I am going home for three weeks*, ich gehe auf drei Wochen nach Hause. If the time is stated *indefinitely*, or the event is one of frequent occurrence, the *genitive* is used. *I shall call on you some day*, eines Tages werde ich Sie besuchen. *We go for a walk in the morning*, wir gehen des Morgens spazieren.

l. 17. *To look* used in the sense of *to have the appearance of* is rendered, aussehen. Gr. App. §§ 4, 10, T. 6.

l. 19. *buzzing*. Gr. App. § 30.

l. 20. *suddenly*, &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

l. 21. *but he*, &c. Gr. App. § 25 (*b*), T. 16.

l. 22. For *so that*, &c. see Gr. App. § 27, T. 20, and for *to pet*, &c. § 36.

4.

Why the Sea is Salt. (Warum das Meer salzig ist.)

P. 8, l. 1. *They were*, es waren.

Rule.—The neuter forms es, das, dies are frequently used in German before the verb *to be*, without regard to the gender and number of the actual subject which follows the verb. The verb must, however, agree in number and person with the real subject. Ex.—*There were many people present*, es waren viele Leute zugegen. *These are my books*, dies sind meine Bücher.

l. 2. *for they*, &c. Gr. App. § 25 (*b*), T. 16.

l. 3. *everything that*, alles was.

Rule.—After alles, all, vieles, manches, *much*, &c., the relative pronoun *that* must be translated, was.

l. 4. *who turned*, &c. Gr. App. § 27, T. 19.

l. 5. *were obliged to grind.* Gr. App. § 37 (*a*).
l. 7. *was killed.* Gr. App. § 38. *By*, here von.
who put, &c. Gr. App. § 27, T. 19.
l. 8. *to grind.* Gr. App. § 36.
l. 11. *and that is why*, und darum ist.

5.

A Difficult Question. (Eine schwierige Frage.)

l. 12. *To come up*, &c., sich zu einem Examen einstellen.
l. 14. *of the*, in dem.
But the examiner, &c. Arrange: but as the examiner was a kindhearted man (Gr. App. § 27) he wished (Gr. App. § 23, T. 15).
l. 15. *to pass them.* Gr. App. § 36.
l. 17. *the very simplest*, die allereinfachsten.
Rule.—When *very* is used to intensify the relative superlative, it is generally rendered, aller and prefixed to the adjective.
that he, &c., auf die er sich besinnen konnte.
Addressing, &c. Gr. App. §§ 30, 36.
l. 18. *he said.* Gr. App. § 23, T. 15.
l. 19. *does*, &c. Gr. App. § 18, T. 8.
l. 21. *he enquired.* Gr. App. § 23, T. 15.
turning suddenly, &c., sich plötzlich an den nächsten wendend.
l. 22. *gasped out.* Gr. App. § 28, T. 21.
Sir, say Herr Professor.
P. 4, l. 1. *To shout at.* See Gr. App. §§ 4, 10 for the position of the prefix of separable compound verbs.
l. 2. Turn *it—other* by 'sometimes the one (das eine) is the case and sometimes the other (das andere).'

6.

A Tragic Story. (Eine tragische Geschichte.)

l. 4. Eng. titles such as *Lord*, *Sir*, &c., are usually retained in German.
l. 5. *to*, nach.
Rule.—When *to* denotes the direction to a place, it is generally rendered, nach. *I am going to Germany*, ich gehe nach Deutschland.

l. 6. *with them,* mit ſich.

l. 7. *shorter and shorter,* immer kürzer.

Rule.—When an adjective is repeated for the sake of emphasis, the adverb immer is prefixed to the adjective in German, which need not be repeated. Ex.—*He walked more and more quickly,* er ging immer ſchneller und ſchneller, *or* immer ſchneller.

l. 8. *to crow,* &c. Gr. App. § 36.

at, here bei.

ll. 10, 11. For *might* and *could,* see Gr. App. § 40 (*b*).

l. 12. *Perhaps,* &c. Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

l. 13. *every five minutes,* alle fünf Minuten.

ll. 13, 14. For *when he . . . set,* see Gr. App. § 27, T. 20, and for *he could bear,* § 23, T. 15.

7.

Political Principles. (Politiſche Grundſätze.)

When Louis Philippe was driven from his throne by a revolution in Paris in 1848, this was the signal for similar revolutionary outbreaks on the continent of Europe, the main object of which was to bring about the establishment of constitutional or republican governments.

l. 17. For the position of the verb *had* in this clause and of *assembled* in the next (l. 18), see Gr. App. § 21, T. 12.

l. 18. *to discuss,* &c. Gr. App. § 35.

l. 20. *want,* here wollen.

Rule.—When the verb *want* expresses *volition* or *desire,* it should be translated, wollen or mögen; when it denotes a *need* it is rendered, brauchen, bedürfen, &c. Ex.—*I want to go out,* ich will ausgehen. *I want* (or *should like to have*) *a new hat,* ich möchte einen neuen Hut haben. *I want,* i. e. *require a new hat,* ich brauche einen neuen Hut.

l. 21. The words '*But children*' are merely an exclamation, and do not affect the construction of the following sentence.

Hamburg is one of the ancient free cities of the German Empire, and therefore possesses a republican form of government. By the regulations which came into force in 1888 it has lost most of its privileges as a free port, but it still retains its own senate.

l. 23. For *then we want,* see Gr. App. § 21, T. 12, and l. 20 *n*.

8.

A Poet's Fame. (Dichterruhm.)

P. 5, l. 1. Render *one night*, eines Abends, and *to*, auf.

l. 2. Arrange: which (welches) he considered the best place in order to hear.

l. 4. Cp. for *gazing*, &c., Gr. App. § 33, and for the position of *very intently*, &c., Gr. App. § 11, T. 4.

l. 5, &c. Translate *between the acts*, in den Zwischenakten, and turn *placing himself*, &c. by 'placed himself . . . and said with,' &c.

l. 6. For *Pray, Sir*, say entschuldigen Sie, mein Herr.

l. 8, &c. See for *were*, Gr. App. § 40 (*b*), and render *with* (l. 9), bei.

l. 10. *that it was*, daß er so hieße.

l. 11. *I should be*, &c., möchte ich gerne wissen.

9.

A Vanished King. (Ein verschwundener König.)

l. 12. *Was . . . to be found*, war . . . zu finden.

Rule.—The Eng. *passive infinitive* after the verbs *to be* or *to have* is generally rendered in German by the *simple supine*. Ex.—*What is to be done?* was ist zu thun?

l. 14. *in*, here auf.

Rule.—The prep. *in*, referring to open spaces, is generally rendered, auf.

disguised, &c. Arrange: as porter disguised.

10.

Much Ado about Nothing. (Viel Lärmen um Nichts.)

The incident here referred to took place during the rising of the Garibaldians in Lombardy in 1848–49.

l. 20. *when*, als.

Rule.—The adverb *when* should be translated, als, if it refers to *some definite event* in the *past*. If it refers to indefinite time in the sense of *whenever*, it should be rendered, wenn. Ex.—*When*

I went out this morning, I took my dog with me, als ich heute Morgen ausging, nahm ich meinen Hund mit. *When (whenever) I go out in the morning, I take my dog with me,* wenn ich des Morgens ausgehe, nehme ich meinen Hund mit.

P. 6, l. 3. *Was known,* bekannt wurde.

l. 6. *as to the,* &c., über den Aufenthalt der Östreicher.

l. 8. *as,* here da.

Rule.—*As* is to be translated, da when it is used in the sense of *since, because.* Ex.—*As he has not written, I suppose he will come,* da er nicht geschrieben hat, (so) wird er wohl kommen.

l. 9. *might be,* sich befinde. Gr. App. § 27, T. 19.

l. 10, etc. For *we heard* and *he gasped* (l. 12), see Gr. App. § 23, T. 15.

l. 14. *There are,* &c., es sind ihrer wenigstens hundert.

l. 20. Omit the article before *hundred.*

11.

Spring Fashions. (Frühlingsmoden.)

l. 22. *April 7th,* den 7ten (*or* den 7.) April.

Rule.—In German the date of a letter is placed before the name of the month, and is put in the accusative case.

l. 23. *ask,* here ersuchen.

Rule.—The verb *to ask* is rendered, bitten or ersuchen, when it denotes *to request, to beg,* and fragen, when it has the meaning of *to inquire.*

l. 24. Use the def. art. before *Spring.*

Rule.—The *def. art.* is generally used in German with the names of the seasons.

l. 26. *I cannot,* &c., Ich kann unmöglich in den nächsten.

P. 7, l. 1. Supply *to you* after *obliged. A few things,* say einiges.

l. 2. Turn *the next time,* &c. by, 'the next time when (wo) you make purchases.'

l. 3. Turn *two* by 'both,' and for *want,* see page 4, l. 20 *n.*

l. 4. *a few,* &c., daß man mir einige zur Ansicht schickte.

l. 9. *old ones,* alten.

Rule.—When *one* is used after an adjective in reference to a noun already mentioned, it is omitted in German.

l. 11. *I enclose*, einliegend schicke ich.

l. 12. *some—match*, etwas dazu passende Seide.

l. 13. Translate *yard* by Meter, the measure now used in Germany. A meter contains 39 inches.

l. 15. *I am sorry*, es thut mir leid.

l. 18. The usual ending of a friendly letter in German is as follows:

Mit herzlichem Gruß von uns allen, *or* von Haus zu Haus,
verbleibe ich
der *or* die deine, *or* dein dich liebender, &c.

12.

The Lady's Black Hands. (Die schwarzen Hände der Dame.)

l. 22. *When.* See p. 5, l. 20 *n.*

came hurrying, &c., uns nachgeeilt kam.

Rule.—After the verb kommen the past participle is used in Germ. instead of the present participle employed in English. Ex.—*He came running up*, er kam herbeigelaufen.

l. 23. *his arms.* See p. 2, l. 14 *n.*

l. 24, &c. Cp. for *wearing*, Gr. App. § 33, and supply *with* before *a huge* (l. 25).

l. 26. *most*, höchst.

Rule.—*Most* used before an adjective or adverb to denote a very high degree, is generally translated by some adverb, such as höchst, äußerst, sehr.

P. 8, l. 2. Cp. for *asked*, p. 6, l. 23 *n.* and Gr. App. § 40 (*a*), and for *to see*, § 36.

l. 3. Turn *the Mem Sahib's*, &c. by 'the black hands of the,' &c.

l. 5. *he stroked*, Gr. App. § 23, T. 15.

it, here dieselbe.

Rule.—The dem. pronouns derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe are frequently used in German instead of the personal pronouns, in order to make the sense clearer or to avoid unnecessary repetition of the pronoun.

PART II.

13.

The Power of Song. (Die Macht des Gesanges.)

l. 8. *There is*, es ist.

Rule.—The phrases *there is*, *there are*, *there was*, *there were*, must be translated, es ist, es sind, es war, es waren, when they express *definite existence*. Ex.—*There are twenty trees in this garden*, es sind zwanzig Bäume in diesem Garten. When *indefinite existence* is expressed, *there is*, &c. should be rendered, es giebt, es gab. Ex.—*There are many trees in this country*, es giebt viele Bäume in diesem Lande.

l. 9. For *his*, see p. 2, l. 14 *n*.

l. 10. *So they*, &c. Gr. App. § 21.

l. 12. The idiomatic German rendering of *to give a trial of one's powers* is, eine Probe seiner Kunst geben.

l. 13. *The minstrel*, &c. Arrange: After the minstrel had played . . . he sang.

l. 15. For *there is*, see above, l. 8 *n*.

Render *in all the world*, in der ganzen Welt, and *all the year* (l. 17), das ganze Jahr.

Rule.—*All* used in the sense of *whole* is translated, ganz, and the definite article is generally placed before it.

l. 17. *round*, here hindurch.

l. 18. *to know*, here kennen.

Rule.—*To know* can be translated either kennen or wissen. The former is used when personal knowledge is implied, the latter when theoretical knowledge is to be expressed. In general kennen corresponds to the Fr. *connaître* and wissen to *savoir*.

l. 19. *No . . . nor=neither . . . nor.*

l. 22. Turn *delighting* by 'it delights.'

l. 23. *Of its treasures*, &c., seine Schätze nehmen kein Ende.

P. 9, l. 2. *That he is.* Use the *Pres. Indic.*

Unless he, wenn er nicht.

l. 5. *of marching*. Gr. App. § 34 (*b*).

ll. 6, 7. *Turning*, &c. Gr. App. §§ 30, 23.

l. 7. *We are*, &c. This passage must be rendered somewhat freely, viz. Wir haben uns der Schmauserei ergeben, aber der Tapfere muß sich nicht dem Müßiggang überlassen.

l. 9. *I doubt not*, ohne Zweifel.

l. 10. *it becomes me*, es ziemt mir.

l. 11. Turn *in* by 'with.'

14.

The Fisherman and the Fox. (Der Fischer und der Fuchs.)

This fable was related by James Douglas when the Scotch host was outnumbered and hemmed in by Edward III's army. His advice was followed, and the Scotch escaped by a stratagem.

l. 13. *by a river-side*, am Ufer eines Flusses.

l. 14. Turn *that he might*, &c. by 'in order to follow (betreiben).' See Gr. App. § 36, and render *his occupation of fishing*, seine Beschäftigung, den Fischfang.

l. 15. *Now one night*, &c., da geschah es, daß er eines Abends.

l. 16. *leaving*, &c. The participial clause may here be changed into a *principal* sentence (in the pluperf.), co-ordinate with *he had gone*, and introduced by *and*.

l. 18. Supply *which* after *salmon*.

Rule.—The relative pronoun can *never* be omitted in German.

l. 21. *To die the death*, des Todes sterben.

l. 22. *some*, irgend ein.

Rule.—When *some* refers to an indefinite person or thing, it must be rendered, ein or irgend ein.

l. 23. *to get out at*, um zu entkommen. The German rendering of the next sentence will be improved by placing the equivalent of *but* after the verb.

l. 26. *out at the door*, zur Thüre hinaus.

P. 10, l. 2. *By*, say *through*.

l. 3. *without risking*, Gr. App. §§ 34 (*b*), 35.

so large a. Arrange: a so large.

Rule.—When the attributive adjective precedes the noun, it must be placed in German immediately before it.

15.

A Schoolboy's Joke. (Ein Schulknabenstreich.)

l. 4. *Simple,* in the sense of silly, is to be translated, einfältig.
l. 5. *of the name of,* namens.
l. 6. *a cake-shop,* &c. Gr. App. § 11.
l. 9. *for them* may here be translated, dafür or für dieselben.
l. 10. *Why,* here wie.
l. 11. *on condition,* &c. This sentence should be turned: 'On (unter der) condition that every tradesman should give to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in (auf) a particular way, without payment whatever he wanted.'
l. 15. *was to be moved,* wie man ihn bewegen müsse.
l. 17. For *some,* see p. 9, l. 22 *n.*
l. 21. *I will.* Introduce the sentence by so.
l. 25. *was walking,* &c., war im Begriff . . . zu gehen.
P. 11, l. 1. *Ran for,* &c., lief, was ich laufen konnte.
l. 2. *at being,* &c. Arrange: when my false friend Garnet greeted me with.

16.

Bishop Hugh's Swan. (Bischof Hugos Schwan.)

l. 4. *In the days of,* zur Zeit von. Render *there was,* lebte.
l. 5. *was chosen.* Gr. App. § 38.
l. 6. *life,* here Lebenswandel. Repeat the poss. adj. before *wisdom.*

Rule.—The article or adjective is as a rule repeated in German, when it refers to two or more nouns of different gender.

l. 7. *a—him,* ein einnehmendes Wesen.
l. 11. *was seen,* wurde bemerkt.
l. 12. *turned out well,* tüchtig wurden.
for, here denn.

Rule.—When *for* is used as a conjunction it is to be translated, denn.

l. 16. *a big swan.* Use the acc.

Rule.—Nouns in apposition must be put in the same case as the nouns which they qualify.

l. 18. *found out*, here merkte.

l. 19. *by—him*, in Folge von dem Lärm der Vorbereitungen.

l. 20. *was*. Gr. App. § 42 (*b*).

would, used in the sense of *to be accustomed*, *to make a practice of*, is generally rendered, pflegen.

Translate *up to*, nach.

l. 21. *all the time*. See p. 8, l. 15 *n*. and introduce the next sentence by wo.

Rule.—After adverbial phrases of time, an adverb of time may be used instead of a relative pronoun.

l. 23. Place *angrily* after *flapped*.

l. 26. *At dinner*, &c., beim Mittag= und Abendessen.

Rule.—When two compound nouns having the same word for their last component are placed side by side, the latter is generally omitted in the first noun, which is connected with the second by means of hyphens.

P. 12, l. 1. For the translation of *would* see p. 11, l. 20 *n*., translate *cut—finger* fingergroße, and place the adjective before the equivalent of *pieces*.

In l. 3 *would* should be rendered by the imperf. of wollen.

17.

A Ludicrous Mistake. (Ein komisches Versehen.)

l. 7. *Was sent*. Gr. App. § 38.

l. 8. *which was*, &c. Insert *distant* after *house*.

l. 10. *was*, here *stood*.

ll. 12, 13. *he would*, &c. This clause may be briefly rendered by the supine, viz. *not to go straight* (geradeswegs) *home, but to spend the night in*, &c.

l. 14. *town of Ardagh*. Omit the preposition *of*.

Rule.—The preposition *of* is not translated before names of towns, places, and countries when preceded by words like Stadt, Dorf, Insel, &c.

l. 15. *was*. Gr. App. § 40 (*a*).

l. 19. *up to the house*, auf das Haus zu.

l. 21. *he did not*, &c., er klärte ihn nicht darüber auf.

l. 24. *it*, dasselbe. See p. 8, l. 5 *n*.

l. 25. *bottle of wine*. Omit the prep. *of*.

Rule.—The preposition *of* is omitted in German after nouns of measure, weight, or number.

P. 13, l. 2. Place *he* after *when*.

18.

The Return to School. (Die Rückkehr in die Schule.)

l. 5. For the *date*, see p. 6, l. 22 *n*.

l. 6. *I suppose*, &c., ich muß wohl.

l. 7. *London*, Londoner.

Rule.—Adjectives formed from the names of places by the addition of er are not inflected.

was . . . late, hatte . . . Verspätung.

l. 8. *to have refreshments*, Erfrischungen zu sich nehmen. Omit the auxiliary verb haben after genommen.

Rule.—In dependent sentences the auxiliary verbs of tense haben and sein, are frequently omitted, especially when they also occur in a subsequent sentence, as here, wir nur . . . hatten.

l. 9. Note that *we only*, &c. is a dependent sentence, introduced by *so that* in the preceding line.

l. 11. *was left*, &c., blieb liegen.—*It's lucky*, es ist nur gut.

l. 12. *for*. See p. 11, l. 12 *n*.

l. 13 *might have been*. Use the pluperf. subj. of können.

l. 14. *when*, here wann.

Rule.—*When* must be translated wann in a direct or indirect question referring to *time*. Cp. p. 5, l. 20 *n*.

l. 15. For *as*, cp. p. 6, l. 8 *n*., and translate *things*, Sachen.

l. 17. Turn *you can't*, &c. by 'one cannot do (man kann sich nicht behelfen) one night without the same.'

l. 18. *to look after*, &c., sie soll für . . . sorgen.

l. 19. *I have*, &c., ich bin versetzt worden, er möchte mir also.

l. 21. *sovereign, he*. See p. 9, l. 18 *n*. for the insertion of the rel. pron.

He'd better, &c., der Sicherheit wegen soll er lieber . . . einschreiben [1].

l. 23. For the conclusion of the letter, see p. 7, l. 19 *n*.

19.

An Intelligent Observer. (Ein geistreicher Beobachter.)

P. 14, l. 1. Turn *visitor*, here and further on, by *stranger*.

l. 3. *with a*, mit der.

might enter, &c., in den geheimnisvollen Tempel treten zu dürfen.

l. 5. *specially*, here besonders, and in l. 7, eigens.

l. 10. *I would*, &c. Gr. App. § 42 (*a*).

l. 12. *at the*, zur.

l. 13. Translate *Look up*, sehen Sie hin, and turn *there—shining* by: 'the stars shine.'

l. 15. *up*, here and in ll. 24, 26, aufgegangen.

l. 21. *by*, here vermittelst.

l. 22. *he was not*, &c., er ließ sich nicht so abfertigen.

l. 26. *had been*. Gr. App. § 42 (*a*).

20.

A Dinner in the Eighteenth Century. (Ein Mittagsessen im achtzehnten Jahrhundert.)

P. 15, l. 2. *Was invited*. Gr. App. § 39 (*b*).

by, von.

l. 7. *in accordance*, &c., wie es die Etiquette der Zeit erforderte.

l. 9. *at*, say an die.

l. 14. Turn *a—whole*, by 'a whole roasted deer.'

l. 18. *he had*, &c. Gr. App, § 40 (*a*).

[1] The expression einen Brief einschreiben, *to register a letter*, was introduced as the official term, in Germany, on the recommendation of the eminent philologist, Professor Sanders, in place of the foreign term recommandieren, which was formerly in general use.

21.

In the Dark with a Snake. (Im Dunkeln mit einer Schlange.)

P. 16, l. 1. *The floor*, &c., dessen Boden.

Rule.—When *of which* stands for *whose* it should be rendered by the genitive of the relative pronouns der, die, das, which is to be placed before the noun by which it is governed.

l. 3. Turn *that the dog*, &c. by 'that the eyes of the dog were firmly fixed on (auf),' &c.

l. 5. *burning* may here be rendered by an attributive adjective.

l. 6. *to*, here an.

snatching, &c. Gr. App. § 30.

l. 7. *out of*, aus dem.

l. 9. *I gave*, ich führte.

l. 11. *attempting.* Gr. App. § 32.

l. 12. *extinguished it*, sie erlosch.

l. 14. Render here *tell*, wissen.

l. 15. Turn *how the snake*, &c. by 'how it had fared (ergangen war) with the (der) snake' and insert *I* before *shouted.*

22.

An Unexpected Arrival. (Eine unerwartete Ankunft.)

l. 22. *Should have*, &c., hätte . . . abgegeben werden sollen.

P. 17, l. 5. Render *by*, auf, to be followed by the acc., and *at the*, im.

l. 6. *while it*, &c., während angespannt wurde. For *to*, see p. 4, l. 5 *n.*

l. 7. When *at once* signifies *at the same time*, it should be translated, zugleich. When it denotes *immediately* it may be rendered, sogleich.

l. 8. For *draper, cheesemonger*, see p. 11, l. 26 *n.*

Place, here Ort.

Rule.—When the noun *place* denotes locality, such as a town, village, &c., it is rendered, Ort. When it signifies an open space it is translated, Platz.

l. 10. For *loaf of bread*, see p. 12, l. 25 *n*.

Ought to, &c., hätte einer . . . reichen sollen.

l. 12. *To finish*, here aufzehren. Render *that*, denselben, and supply the def. art. before *next*, in l. 13.

l. 15. *to return*. Gr. App. § 37 (*a*).

l. 18. *I dare not*, &c., ich wage es nicht.

Rule.—When a supine or a supine clause is the object of a transitive verb, the pronoun es is frequently inserted after the governing verb for the sake of clearness.

23.

A Troublesome Calculation. (Eine schwierige Berechnung.)

P. 18, l. 1. Arrange: 'You want, I suppose (wohl), no money, except during the,' &c. For *want*, see p. 4, l. 20 *n*.

Translate *you* in the grandfather's speeches by du. In the child's speeches it may either be translated du, omitting the word *Sir*, or Sie in accordance with the formal usage of the early part of the century, in which the story of Jackanapes is laid; in this case *Sir* may be rendered, Herr Großvater.

l. 6. *do you want*. Use the pres. cond. of brauchen.

l. 7. Turn *till—leaves* by 'Till I have considered how much remains when one subtracts twopence from fifteen pounds.'

l. 8. *You can't*, &c. (in Arithmetic) geht nicht, aber eins borgen macht zwölf.

l. 9. Supply *remains* before *ten* and before *nineteen* in l. 12.

l. 10. *carry one*, eins übertragen.

l. 14. Turn *to remember* by 'that you were to (solltest) remember.'

l. 18. *God bless*, &c., say, du meine Güte.

l. 19. *with*, here damit.

l. 23. Turn *go* by 'run' and translate *too* (l. 24), außerdem.

l. 27. For *couldn't* and *could*, see Gr. App. § 42 (*a*).

P. 19, l. 1. Insert *it* after *did*.

l. 3. Translate, *well, I'm fond*, &c., nun ich reite selbst gern, and *might* (l. 4), könnte.

l. 6. *with his*, &c. Cp. p. 2, l. 14 *n*.

l. 7. *I can . . . I suppose*, ich könnte wohl.

24.

A Serious Drawback. (Ein großer Nachteil.)

l. 9. Turn *there—story* by 'A rather (recht) amusing story is related.'

l. 10. For the translation of *to*, see p. 4, l. 5 *n*.

l. 11. *for some few years*, einige Jahre lang.

l. 13. *was looked upon*. Gr. App. § 39 (*b*).

as a great, &c., als eine vielgereiste Person und eine.

l. 15. *were never tired*, &c., wurden es nie müde sie anzuhören, &c.

l. 18. For the insertion of the rel. pron. in the translation of ll. 18 and 25, see p. 9, l. 18 *n*.

l. 22. *they had been*, say wären.

Rule.—When the conjunction daß is omitted, the dependent clause is arranged like a principal sentence.

l. 24. Turn *chanced*, &c. by 'said by chance.'

l. 25. Render *had been*, &c. by the imperf. subj.

l. 27. *she had*, &c., ihr wäre gesagt worden.

P. 20, l. 1. Insert solcher before the equivalent of *tree*.

l. 2. *Ah well!* wohlan denn!

25.

A Model Family. (Eine musterhafte Familie.)

Readers of Miss Alcott's books will remember that she makes use of the following incident in her story, 'An Old-Fashioned Girl.' The visitors mentioned in l. 7 were, of course, the two well-known American writers, *Ralph Waldo Emerson* (b. 1803; d. 1882), and *Margaret Fuller* (b. 1810; d. 1850).

l. 8. *the conversation*, &c., und als die Unterhaltung auf den . . . kam.

l. 10. *Well*, nun.

l. 13. *She did*, das geschah; *as*, here während.

l. 15. *holding*, &c., turn *in which . . . sat*.

l. 17. *bitted*, &c., mit Gebiß und Zaum; *by*, von.

l. 18. *played dog*, den Hund machte.

l. 19. *permitted*, es ihr erlaubte.

l. 20. *were shouting*, &c. Arrange: shouted and were wild with fun (ausgelassen vor Vergnügen).

l. 21. *to come to a sudden end*, ein plötzliches Ende nehmen.

l. 22. Turn *down—heap* by 'we all fell laughing over one another.'

l. 23. *put a climax*, &c., dem Scherze die Krone aufsetzte, indem.

l. 24. *by saying*, &c. Gr. App. § 32.

26.

Cats and Clover. (Katzen und Klee.)

P. 21, l. 2. The pron. *you* in this extract is to be rendered by the 2nd pers. pl.

l. 6. *by*, here von.

Rule.—When *by* refers to the agent from which an action proceeds, it should be translated, von.

l. 8. *therefore*, here also, to be placed after the equivalent of *if*.
were destroyed. Gr. App. §§ 39 (*b*), 42 (*a*).

l. 9. *there would be*, würde es . . . geben.

l. 11. *Now*, may here be translated, aber.

l. 12. Translate *there are*, here and in ll. 15, 17, 19, es giebt. See p. 8, l. 8 *n*.

l. 14. Render *but again*, anderseits, and arrange: *There are near*, &c.

l. 18. Render *plenty* in Menge, placing it after the equivalent of *clover*.

l. 24. *there are growing*, say *grow*.

PART III.

27.

The Fire of London. (Das Feuer von London.)

P. 22, l. 1. *At*, here in. Proper names of buildings, like *London Bridge*, *Temple Bar* (l. 19), should be left untranslated.

l. 2. *on which*, wo.

l. 3, &c. *It spread*, &c., es griff mehr und mehr um sich.
for three days = three days long.

l. 6. Insert *to see* after *smoke.*

l. 7. Turn *there was* by 'one saw,' and *mounting up*, &c. by 'which shot up high in the air and,' &c.

l. 9. The German word for *ashes* can be used in the sing. only. In l. 20 it may be rendered, Aschenhaufen.

l. 13. The equivalent of *crashes* should be used in the sing.
by the hundred and thousand, zu Hunderten und Tausenden.

l. 18. Render *of*, an; *to burn*, in Brand zu geraten; and *nor*, auch.

l. 19. *to*, here bis zu.

28.

Christmas Wishes. (Weihnachtswünsche.)

P. 23, l. 1. *I suppose*, &c., du wirst mir wohl wieder.

l. 2. Render *so* also, and turn *drop* by 'send.'

l. 3. *not to*, &c. = *so that you do not buy me.*

l. 4. Turn *is* by 'are'; render *only*, nur noch, and *to*, bis.

l. 5. *any of*, &c., etwas dergleichen.

l. 6. The well-known story, *The Swiss Family Robinson*, is a translation of the work der Schweizerische Robinson, by Prof. Wysz (b. 1781; d. 1836).

l. 7. See for *by*, p. 21, l. 6 *n*. There is no exact single equivalent in German for the word *Kidnapped*. It might here be rendered Geraubt or Entführt, or else der Knabenraub.

l. 9. For *thought*, see Gr. App. § 42 (*b*), and translate *by giving*, &c., indem du . . . schenkst.

l. 11. *with great mental*, &c., mit großem geistigem Gewinn und so weiter.

l. 13. Supply haben after the equiv. of *change.*

l. 14. Translate *not a mental*, &c., kein Buch zur geistigen Ausbildung, and turn *don't fix on anything*, by 'choose nothing.'

29.

A Review at the Tower. (Truppenschau im Tower.)

l. 18. *Were going there,* sich dahin begab. The word Familie requires in German the verb in the sing.

P. 24, l. 1. *Was to,* here sollte.

l. 2. *for seeing,* zum Sehen.

However, papa, &c. Arrange: 'Papa received, however, an order (eine Einlaßkarte) for two of us for the small armoury.

l. 6. Render *at,* bei, and *about,* ungefähr um.

l. 7, &c. Translate *two state—four,* zwei sechsspännige und ein vierspänniger Staatswagen.

l. 8. *the King, Queen,* i. e. King William IV and Queen Adelaide, Prince Leopold, the husband of Princess Charlotte, and subsequently King of the Belgians under the title of Leopold I.

l. 11. *took to be,* für . . . hielt.

l. 16. Render *person,* Mann.

Although the German equivalents of *air* (Wesen) and *carriage* (Haltung) are of different genders, it is not absolutely necessary here to repeat the article and adjective before the second noun.

l. 17. *as to the duke, what with,* &c., was den Herzog betrifft, mit . . . so war nichts.

l. 19. Turn *nothing—nose* by, 'One could see nothing of him except (bis auf) his nose.'

l. 20. *overcome with heat,* von der Hitze erschöpft.

l. 21. Insert the adverb darauf after the equivalent of *not.*

l. 22. *even,* in the sense of *yet* or *still,* is translated, noch.

l. 24. *see by the papers,* aus den Zeitungen ersehen. Place *exceedingly plain* before *dressed* (l. 23).

l. 31. Turn *as to squeeze,* &c. by 'that they pushed us against (an) the wall.'

30.

Linnæus the Botanist. (Linné der Botaniker.)

Linnæus (b. 1707; d. 1778), the famous Swedish botanist and inventor of the method of classifying plants according to their stamen.

P. 25, l. 7. *Love of*, Liebe zu.

l. 9. Turn *in cultivating* by 'with the cultivation of.' To *grow*, in the sense of *to cultivate*, should be rendered, ziehen.

l. 12. *flowery turf*, blumenbewachsener Rasen.

l. 15. *then*, used in the sense of *at that time*, must be translated, damals.

l. 16. *at the time*, zu derselben Zeit.

l. 17. Render *he—him*, stellte er sich zu ihm.

l. 20, &c. *to have taken*, &c., seinen Geist erfüllt zu haben.

l. 21. Render *as*, so; to be placed before the equivalent of *young*.

l. 22. Turn *and—them* by 'and to learn (erfahren) as much as possible about (über) the same.'

l. 25. *but that of*, außer dem der.

P 26, l. 1. Render *him a*, ihn zum, and *to bind him apprentice*, ihn . . . in die Lehre zu geben.

l. 3. *he was*, &c., say, *a kindhearted doctor saved him*.

l. 4. *took him*, &c., zu sich ins Haus nahm.

l. 7. Turn *hardly knew* by 'knew he hardly.' The pronoun *he* should be inserted, as the words *at one time* cause an inversion of subject and finite verb, in accordance with the rule given in Gr. App. § 21.

Nay, he was, &c., Ja, es ging ihm so schlecht.

l. 9. *as well as*, &c., so gut es anging.

l. 10. *he—man*, wurde ihm Erfolg zu Teil.

l. 11. Turn *and—Europe*, 'and he became famous throughout (durch ganz) Europe.'

31.

An Uncomfortable Night. (Eine unbehagliche Nacht.)

l. 13. *Arose close*, &c., in der südwestlichen Richtung heraufstieg. Omit *and*.

l. 14. Omit the indef. art. *a* and turn *grew* by 'became.'

l. 15. *But another*, &c. Place noch eine (another) after the equivalent of *but* and omit *also*.

l. 16. Turn *of—different*, 'which was of quite another (ganz andrer) nature.'

l. 17. Render *there—us*, es stiegen auf uns herab, and *apparently*, wie es schien.

l. 18. *humming*, &c. Arrange: who accompanied us humming and buzzing, while they, &c.

l. 23. *in volumes*, &c., say, 'in ever increasing masses.'

l. 24. *increased to large proportions*, an Umfang sehr zugenommen.

P. 27, l. 1. Turn *from out*, by 'out of,' and use the German equivalent of *heavens* in the singular.

l. 2. Translate *long*, langanhaltende.

l. 4. *a little while before*, kurz vorher.

l. 9. *that—time*, daß die höchste Qual in der kürzesten Zeit zu verursachen.

l. 11. *to show*, here von sich geben.

l. 14. *that it would*, &c., daß es dazu kommen würde.

32.

True Hospitality. (Echte Gastfreundschaft.)

l. 19. *Honour*, Ehrenbezeigungen (pl.).
For *by*, see p. 21, l. 6 *n*.

l. 22. Place the def. art. before *dinner*.

P. 28, l. 1. Supply *he* after *discovered*. Cp. p. 26, l. 7 *n*.

l. 8. *very big ones*. See p. 7, l. 9 *n*.

33.

The Taking of Roxburgh Castle. (Die Einnahme von Roxburgh Castle.)

Roxburgh Castle was near the juncture of the Tweed and the Teviot, within five or six miles of the English frontier.

l. 12. *and looking*, &c., und auf die Felder hinunterschauend.

l. 13, &c. *straggling, approaching*. The English infinitive in *-ing* is rendered into German by the simple infinitive when occurring after the verbs sehen, hören, &c.

l. 16. As the German equivalent for *sentinel* is feminine, *him* must, of course, be replaced by the feminine pronoun.

l. 17. *farmer such an one's cattle*, das Vieh vom Pächter So und So.

l. 21. Turn *he is likely*, by 'he will probably.' For *now*, in l. 22, see p. 21, l. 11 *n*.

l. 27. See for *without*, &c., Gr. App. § 34 (*b*), and turn *to get so near to*, by 'to come near enough to' (an).

P. 29, l. 1. Turn *as* by 'in order to,' and render *to set against it*, anzulegen.

l. 4. Omit *of* before *Douglas*.

l. 5. The verb *to use* in the sense of *to be accustomed to* is to be rendered, pflegen.

ll. 10, 11. Omit the pronoun *ye*.

l. 13. Turn *you are not*, &c. by 'that is not so certain.'

l. 14. Translate *at the*, &c., zur selben Zeit, and omit *laid* in l. 15.

l. 16. *the very Black Douglas*, &c., gerade den Schwarzen Douglas, von dem.

34.

A Cheap Hotel. (Ein billiger Gasthof.)

l. 24. Render *there is no*, Nichts von, and *we have no idea*, es fällt uns nicht ein.

P. 30, ll. 3, 4. Cp. for *had known* and *would have stayed*, Gr. App. § 42 (*a*).

l. 4. *There is*, &c. Insert vorhanden (present) after the German equivalent of *reason*.

l. 5. *would not*, &c. Arrange: 'I would not have asked for it (darum) and I have not done it.'

l. 6. *for such things*, dergleichen.

l. 7. For the translation of *so*, here and in l. 12, see p. 2, l. 9 *n*.

l. 9. Turn *country people* by 'people in the country,' and render *would not*, &c., ließ sich nicht überzeugen.

l. 11. Turn *expecting to*, &c. by 'in the expectation that he would.'

l. 14. *to make anything*, &c., etwas an Ihnen zu profitieren.

l. 21. *to*, here an.

l. 23. Translate *My dear*, &c., liebe Frau, and arrange the subsequent clause as follows: If the amount of this bill stands at all in proportion (in irgend welchem Verhältniß) to the time that you require to make it out, (so) I believe, &c.

l. 25. Insert daß after the German of *wish*, and render *said* by erwähnt.

l. 9, &c. Turn *with — manner* by 'his head inclined aside (zur Seite) with dubitative glance.'

l. 14. *then*, here also.

l. 15. Translate *her hypothetic powers*, ihr Talent zum Erraten; and *while — Tom*, gegen Tom vorgeneigt; omit the prep. *with* in the next line.

l. 18. Supply *thing* after *silly*, here and p. 36, l. 6.

l. 20. There is no exact equivalent in German for the exclamation *Oh my buttons!* which may be rendered here, der Tausend.

l. 23. *to*, here für.

l. 27. Render *you never mind*, das geht dich nichts an, and insert *it* after *I*.

P. 36, l. 4. *With ... run out*, wo ... ausgelaufen ist.

l. 5. Translate *to please*, zu Liebe, to be placed after *Tom*.

l. 6. Translate *why*, ja, placing *it* before nicht.

l. 7. *if it comes*, &c., wenn es dir mit Recht zukommt.

l. 12. Turn *extend* by 'go.'

l. 13. *she cared less*, es war ihr weniger darum zu thun.

Turn *should enjoy*, &c. by 'should receive as much puff as possible than that,' &c.

l. 15. *for giving him* = that she gave him.

l. 17. Supply *hand* after *which*.

l. 20. Place the equivalent of *run out* as an attrib. adj. before that of *jam*.

l. 23. Turn *have* by 'take,' and translate *I don't*, &c., mir liegt nichts daran.

l. 25. Turn *I shan't* by 'I do it not,' and *beginning on* by 'as (indem) he began to eat.'

l. 27. *thinking it was*, &c. Arrange: who thought that it was useless.

l. 30. *her last morsel or two*, ihre letzten paar Brocken.

l. 31. *feeling in himself*, &c. = with the feeling that he could eat more.

l. 32. Insert *that* before *Tom*.

P. 37, l. 1. *Lost to almost*, &c., mit keinem andern Gedanken außer einem, &c.

l. 5. Add the adverb darum after the equivalent of *not*.

l. 7. *I wasn't going*, ich wollte ... nicht. Supply *thing* after *greedy*.

l. 8. The notion here contained in the word *without* might be expressed in German by von selbst.

l. 10. *you to have it*, &c. Arrange: that you should have it —you know, that I wanted it.

l. 13. *if you*, say, *if one*.

l. 15. *your eyes shut*, mit geschlossenen Augen.

l. 16. Turn *I'll go them fair*, by 'I'll divide justly,' and *a greedy*, by 'so greedy.'

39.

The Golden-crested Wren. (Das Goldhähnchen.)

l. 20. Render *little bird* by the dimin. of Vogel.

l. 21. *cling suspended*, sich anhängen.

l. 23. *may alight*, say, 'by chance alights.'

l. 26. There are various names for the fir-tree in German, but the Scotch fir (Pinus sylvestris), may here be rendered, Tanne or Fichte.

Insert the prep. an after the equivalent of *near*.

P. 38, l. 2, &c. Turn *when—illness*, by 'when I, on account of illness, was obliged to keep my room.'

l. 5. *like . . . have*. Arrange: have like, &c.

ll. 6, 7. Translate here *you*, man, and *in*, an.

l. 8. Turn *for there*, &c., by 'for one can take for granted, almost with certainty, that they will return thither.'

l. 9. *a person* = some one.

l. 11. Render *there is a trick*, es gehört ein eigner Kunstgriff dazu, and turn the present participles in this sentence into supines.

l. 15. *came upon*, &c., bemerkte ich sie.

l. 16. Render *a*, als einen, and *up in*, hoch oben auf.

40.

Presence of Mind. (Geistesgegenwart.)

The incident here described took place during the Peninsular War.

l. 18. *Sir J. Waters*, &c. Arrange: 'To Sir J. Waters was entrusted, on (bei) a certain occasion, a very difficult mission by (von).' For *Sir*, see p. 4, l. 4 *n*.

l. 20. ***undertook***, say ***promised***.

l. 21. ***with the***, &c. Arrange: with the required information.

l. 23. Turn ***when — doubt***, by 'when one learned with certainty.'

P. 39, l. 4. *Galloped off*, im Galopp fortgeführt.

l. 7. Insert zu sein after the German of ***appeared***.

l. 9. Turn ***he was***, &c. by 'one allowed (ließ) him to listen, and thus he learned (erfuhr) precisely what he wanted to know.'

l. 16. *of his*, &c., seines Fluchtversuches.

l. 17. Place the German of ***the dragoons took from their prisoner*** after that of ***mill***.

l. 19. *having* = to have.

l. 30. Turn ***contrived to***, &c. by 'succeeded to creep into one of,' &c.

P. 40, l. 1, &c. Insert mit before the German of ***their***.

and galloped, &c. = rode off in the swiftest gallop.

l. 5. Turn ***and sat up***, by 'and he sat up.'

l. 17. Turn ***made*** by 'induced,' and translate ***when*** in l. 18, worauf.

l. 21. Tieck and Schlegel, in their translation of Hamlet, render the word ***questionable***, fragwürdig, in the passage quoted by the Duke.

SECTION III.

GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX.

I. Preliminary Remarks.

A. Parts of a Sentence.

§ 1. Every sentence contains two principal parts: (*a*) *the Subject*, (*b*) *the Predicate.*

§ 2. *The Subject* may consist of one or more nouns, pronouns, or other words used as nouns. It may also contain some word or words qualifying the noun.

§ 3. *The Predicate* must contain a *Finite Verb.* A *finite verb* is the conjugated part of the verb, i.e. that part which agrees in number and person with the *subject.* Ex.—

Subject.	*Predicate.*
Der Mensch	denkt.
Man	*thinks.*
Die kleinen Knaben	laufen.
The little boys	*run.*

§ 4. The Predicate may consist of a Finite Verb alone, or of an *Auxiliary Verb* and a *Complement.*

The Complement may consist of one or more of the following parts:—(*a*) A noun, pronoun, adjective, or

adverb; (*b*) the prefix of a separable compound verb; (*c*) an infinitive or past participle. Ex.—

Subject.	*Predicate.*	
	FINITE VERB.	COMPLEMENT.
Er	reitet.	
He	*rides.*	
Er	ist	ein Arzt.
He	*is*	*a physician.*
Sie	geht	aus.
She	*goes*	*out.*
Der Jäger	hat	geschossen.
The hunter	*has*	*fired.*
Die Kinder	werden	kommen.
The children	*will*	*come.*

§ 5. A sentence may also contain (*a*) *Direct and Indirect Objects*, (*b*) *Adverbial Expressions*, i. e. adverbs or adverbial phrases, qualifying the verb. Ex.—

Subject.	*Finite Verb.*	*Adv. Express.*	*Object.*	*Compl.*
Ich	habe		das Buch	gelesen.
I	*have*		*the book*	*read.*
Unser Nachbar	gab		mir den Hund.	
Our neighbour	*gave*		*me the dog.*	
Er	hat	gestern	einen langen Brief	geschrieben.
He	*has*	*yesterday*	*a long letter*	*written.*

B. Kinds of Sentences.

Sentences are either *Simple*, *Compound*, or *Complex*.

§ 6. A *Simple* or *Independent* sentence contains only one subject and one predicate. Ex.—Der Mann arbeitete, *the man worked.* Ich habe das Schiff gesehen, *I have seen the ship.*

§ 7. A *Compound* sentence consists of two or more

Independent or *Co-ordinate* sentences connected by a co-ordinate conjunction. Ex.—Ich habe den Brief geschrieben und der Diener hat ihn auf die Post gebracht, *I have written the letter and the servant has taken it to the post.*

§ **8.** A *Complex* sentence consists of a *Principal* or *Independent* sentence, and of one or more *dependent* or *subordinate* clauses. A subordinate clause is introduced by means of a subordin. conj., a rel. pron., or a rel. adv. Ex.—Ich ging nicht aus, weil ich müde war, *I did not go out because I was tired.* Ich habe das Buch gelesen, das mein Bruder mir gegeben hat, *I have read the book that my brother has given me.*

II. Order of Words.

The fundamental difference between the order of words in a German and an English sentence is to be found in the relative position of Subject and Predicate, and in the position of the Finite Verb.

A. The Direct Principal Sentence.

§ **9.** A principal sentence is called *direct* when it begins with the Subject.

§ **10.** The order of words in a direct principal sentence is as follows:—(*a*) *Subject,* (*b*) *Finite verb,* (*c*) *Adverbial expressions* and *objects,* (*d*) *Complement.* Ex.—Das Wetter ist schön, *the weather is fine.* Die Frau hat gestern dem Kinde einen Hut gekauft, *the woman bought the child a hat yesterday.*

§ **11.** *Adverbial expressions of time* precede *adverbs of place, cause,* and *manner,* and are generally placed before both *direct* and *indirect objects.* Ex.—Ich war vorige Woche auf das Land gegangen, *I went to the country last week.* Wir machten diesen Sommer drei Ausflüge nach dem Walde, *this summer we made three excursions to the wood.*

§ **12.** *Adverbial expressions of cause and manner* are

placed after both *direct* and *indirect objects.* Ex.—Der Mann führte das Pferd der Sicherheit wegen, *the man led the horse for safety.* Ich habe mich stark geschnitten, *I have cut myself badly.*

§ **13.** *The adverb of negation,* nicht, *not,* as a rule follows the *finite verb,* and is generally placed *before* the word which it negatives. Ex.—Meine Schwester hat das Buch nicht gesehen, *my sister has not seen the book.*

§ **14.** An *Indirect object* precedes a *direct object* unless the latter consists of a pronoun. In reflective verbs, the *reflective pronoun* takes the place of the *direct object.* Ex.—Der Graf schenkte seinem Neffen ein Pferd, *the count gave his nephew a horse.* Sie machte mir die Thüre auf, *she opened the door to me.* Setzen Sie sich auf den Stuhl, *seat yourself on that chair.*

§ **15.** The *past participle* as a rule precedes the *infinitive.* Ex.—Wir würden die Bilder gekauft haben, *we should have bought the pictures.*

B. The Inverted Principal Sentence.

§ **16.** A principal sentence is said to be inverted when it does *not* begin with the subject.

§ **17.** In an inverted principal sentence, the finite verb is placed *before* the subject. Ex.—Heute gehe ich aus, *to-day I am going out.*

Inversion takes place :

§ **18.** In direct interrogative sentences. Ex.—Ist das Wetter schön? *is the weather fine?*

§ **19.** In imperative clauses. Ex.—Geben Sie dem Kinde das Buch, *give the child the book.*

§ **20.** When the sentence begins with the complement. Ex.—Schön ist die Welt, *the world is beautiful.* Groß war die Freude, *great was the joy.*

§ **21.** When the sentence begins with an adverbial

expression. Ex.—Gestern haben wir uns getroffen, *yesterday we met.* Glücklicherweise erhielt ich den Brief, *luckily I received the letter.*

§ **22.** When the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, as is frequently done for the sake of emphasis. Ex.—Das Buch habe ich gelesen, *I have read the book.* Den Fremden haben wir gesehen, aber nicht gesprochen, *we have seen the stranger, but we have not spoken to him.*

§ **23.** When the principal sentence is preceded by another sentence, more especially by a dependent clause. Ex.—Da er das Bild schickte, habe ich es behalten, *as he sent the picture, I kept it.* Kommen Sie herein, sagte er, *come in, said he.*

C. Compound Sentences.

§ **24.** When two or more independent sentences are placed side by side, each sentence is arranged in accordance with the rules for the order of words in principal sentences given under A and B.

§ **25.** (*a*) If the second sentence is introduced by a co-ordinate conjunction, inversion takes place. Ex.—Es ist sehr kalt, dennoch muß ich ausgehen, *it is very cold, nevertheless I must go out.*

(*b*) The following *pure* conjunctions do *not* affect the order of words in a sentence: Und, aber, sondern, denn, oder, allein. Ex.—Das Buch ist hübsch, aber die Bilder sind schlecht, *the book is pretty, but the pictures are bad.*

D. The Complex Sentence.

§ **26.** In a *Complex Sentence,* the principal sentence follows the rules given above in §§ 9–22.

§ **27.** In the dependent clause of a complex sentence, the finite verb is placed at the *end* of the sentence. Ex.—Ich hoffe, daß Sie kommen werden, *I hope that you will come.*

§ **28.** In accordance with the preceding rule the pre-

fixes of separable compound verbs are *not* separated from the stem in dependent sentences. Ex.—Es wäre mir lieb, wenn sie heute ankämen, *I should be glad if they arrived to-day.*

III. The Present Participle.

§ **29.** The use of the *Present Participle* is generally avoided in German, except when it has the force of an adjective. Ex.—Ein lachendes Kind, *a laughing child.*

§ **30.** The English *Present Participle* may be rendered by the same part of the verb in German, when two actions are spoken of as taking place simultaneously. Ex.—Das Kind trat lachend in das Zimmer, *the child came laughing into the room.*

§ **31.** In almost all other cases the present participle must be replaced by a *finite verb.*

§ **32.** When the participial clause expresses *time* or *cause*, the *present participle* is changed into a *finite verb*, and the sentence introduced by an adverbial expression denoting time or cause, such as während, als, da, &c. Ex.—Als er meine Stimme hörte, kam er mir entgegen, *hearing my voice, he came to meet me.* Da wir ihn nicht zu Hause fanden, schrieben wir ihm, *not finding him at home, we wrote to him.*

§ **33.** If the participial clause qualifies a noun or pronoun, it must be replaced by a *relative clause* introduced by one of the relative pronouns, der, welcher, &c. Ex.—Kennen Sie den Knaben, der am Fenster steht? *do you know the boy standing by the window?*

IV. The Supine.

§ **34.** The *Infinitive preceded by* zu is called the *Supine.* It is employed in German—

(*a*) After most verbs, especially those denoting a pur-

pose. Ex.—Ich komme, um Abschied zu nehmen, *I come to take leave.*

(*b*) In place of the English imperfect participle ending in *-ing* (called by some grammarians an *infinitive*), when it is preceded by—*without, of, instead of.* Ex.—Wir reisten ab, ohne Abschied zu nehmen, *we left without taking leave.* Seine Art zu sprechen, *his way of speaking.* Wir gingen zu Fuß, anstatt zu reiten, *we walked instead of riding.*

§ **35.** The preposition um is frequently placed before the supine in order to make the assertion more emphatic.

§ **36.** *Supines* and *Present Participles* often have words depending on them. In this case the supine or present participle must be placed *at the end* of the respective clauses. Ex.—Er gab mir das Buch, ohne es zu lesen, *he gave me the book without reading it.* Die Sache besprechend, gingen wir auf und ab, *discussing the matter we walked up and down.*

§ **37.** The Simple Infinitive, i. e. the infinitive *without* zu, is employed in German—

(*a*) After the auxiliary verbs of mood[1]. Ex.—Ich muß ausgehen, *I must go out.* Du darfst nicht singen, *you may not sing.*

(*b*) After sehen, hören, fühlen, lernen, lehren[1]. Ex.—Ich sah ihn kommen, *I saw him come.* Sie hörte mich lachen, *she heard me laugh.*

V. The Passive Voice.

§ **38.** When the subject of a sentence is represented as *suffering* an action, the verb is said to be in the *Passive Voice.* In German the passive voice is expressed by the verb werden, followed by a past participle. Ex.—Ich werde gelobt, *I am praised.* Das Packet ist gestern gebracht worden, *the parcel was brought yesterday.*

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[1] Compare the same usage in English.

§ **39.** As there is no special form for the passive voice in English, care must be taken to distinguish when the verb *to be* merely expresses a *state* or *a completed action*, and when it denotes the *suffering of an action.*

(*a*) When the verb *to be* expresses a *state* or *completed action*, it should be translated into German by the verb sein. Ex.—Diese Häuser waren gebaut, als wir im vorigen Jahre hier waren, *these houses were built* (i. e. the building was already completed) *when we were here last year.*

(*b*) When the verb *to be* expresses the passive voice, i. e. the *suffering of an action* by the subject, it must be rendered by werden. Ex.—Diese Häuser wurden gebaut, als wir im vorigen Jahre hier waren, *these houses were being built* (i. e. the building was going on) *when we were here last year.*

VI. THE SUBJUNCTIVE (CONJUNCTIVE) AND CONDITIONAL MOODS.

§ **40.** The Subjunctive Mood is used in German in *dependent Sentences*, more especially:

(*a*) In *Indirect Quotation* or *Oblique Oration* (Oratio Obliqua), i. e. when the statement made by a person is quoted, but not in the exact words used by him. Ex.—Der Kutscher sagt, daß das Pferd stark sei, *the coachman says that the horse is strong.* Similar indirect speeches are generally introduced by the conjunction daß, but this may be omitted, in which case the dependent clause is arranged like a *Principal Sentence.* Ex.—Der Kutcher sagt, das Pferd sei stark, *the coachman says the horse is strong.*

(*b*) In *Indirect Dependent Sentences*, more especially such as express an intention or purpose, a hope or expectation, a fear or apprehension, a request or command. Such clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions daß or damit. Ex.—Der Bote ritt schnell, damit er früh ankäme, *the*

messenger rode fast so that he might arrive early. Wir baten ihn, daß er uns bald besuche, *we asked him to visit us soon.*

(*c*) In indirect interrogatory sentences. Ex.—Er fragte, wer das geschrieben habe (or hätte), *he asked who wrote that.*

§ **41.** The *Conditional Mood* can be expressed either by the *actual conditional,* Ex.—Ich würde gehen, *I should go,* or by the *imperfect* or *pluperfect* tenses of the *subjunctive,* respectively. Ex.—Ich ginge, *I should go.* Ich wäre gegangen, *I should have gone.*

§ **42.** The conditional mood is used in German :

(*a*) When a condition is expressed the fulfilment of which is considered *impossible* or *improbable.* Ex.—Ich ginge aus (*or* ich würde ausgehen), wenn ich Zeit hätte. *I would go out if I had time.* Ich wäre ausgegangen (*or* ich würde ausgegangen sein), wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte, *I should have gone out if I had had time.*

(*b*) When a statement is made the truth of which is considered as *probable* only. In this case the *imperfect subjunctive* of the *auxiliary* verbs of mood is frequently employed instead of the conditional. Ex.—So etwas würde man kaum glauben *or* sollte man kaum glauben, *such a thing seems scarcely credible.*

(*c*) In *Optative Clauses,* i.e. in sentences expressing a wish or prayer. Ex.—Wäre er doch gekommen, *would that he had come!* Ich wollte, wir wären zu Hause, *I wish we were at home!*

(*d*) In sentences introduced by als ob, *as if,* ob, *if.* Ex.—Thun Sie, als ob Sie zu Hause wären, *do as if you were at home.*

VII. Tables for Illustrating the Order of Words.

A. Direct Principal Sentences. §§ 9–15.

	Subject.	*Finite Verb or Assertion.*	*Adverbial Expressions.*	*Indirect Object.*	*Direct Object.*	*Complement or Predicate.*
1	Das Wetter *The weather*	ist *is*				schön. *fine.*
2	Der Knabe *The boy*	ist *has*	heute *to-day*	mit seiner Mutter *with his mother*		ausgegangen. *gone out.*
3	Die Frau *The woman*	hat *has*	gestern *yesterday*	dem Kinde *to the child*	eine Blume *a flower*	geschenkt. *given.*
4	Mein Bruder *My brother*	ist *has*	gestern hier *yesterday here*			angekommen. *arrived.*
5	Ich *I*	war *had*	letzte Woche auf das Land *last week, to the country*			gegangen. *gone.*
6	Das Mädchen *The girl*	machte *opened*		mir *for me*	die Thüre *the door.*	auf.
7	Wir *We*	würden *should*			die Bilder *the pictures*	gekauft haben. *bought have.*

B. Inverted Principal Sentences. §§ 16–23.

	(*a*) Fin. Verb, (*b*) Complement, (*c*) Adv. Exp., (*d*) Object, (*e*) Dependent clause.	*Finite Verb.*	*Subject.*	*Objects and Adv. Exp.*	*Complement.*
8		Ist *Is*	das Wetter *the weather*		schön? *fine?*
9		Haben *Have*	Sie *you*	das Buch *the book*	gelesen? *read?*
10		Geben *Give*	Sie	dem Kind die Blume. *the child the flower.*	
11	Schön *Fine*	ist *is*	das Wetter. *the weather.*		
12	Gestern *Yesterday*	sind *have*	die Kinder *the children*	nicht *not*	ausgegangen. *gone out.*
13	Auf dem Lande *In the country*	halten *keep*	wir *we*	Wagen und Pferde. *carriage and horses.*	
14	Das Buch *The book*	habe *have*	ich *I*		gelesen. *read.*
15	Da er das Buch schickte, *As he the book sent*	habe *have*	ich *I*	es *it*	gelesen. *read.*

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15	Da er das Buch schickte, *As he the book sent*	habe *have*	ich *I*	es *it*	gelesen. *read.*

C. Compound Sentences.

Co-ordinate Sentences. §§ 24, 25.

	1st Independent Sentence.	*2nd Independent Sentence.*
16.	Es ist sehr kalt,	aber ich muß ausgehen.
	It is very cold,	*but I must go out.*
17.	Sie schrieb erst den Brief,	dann kam sie zu mir.
	She wrote first the letter,	*then came she to me.*
18.	Er kam nicht,	denn er war krank.
	He came not,	*for he was ill.*

D. Complex Sentences. §§ 26–28.

	Principal Sentence.	*Dependent Clause.*
19.	Ich ging nicht aus,	weil ich müde war.
	I did not go out	*because I was tired.*
20.	Mein Vater hat mir geschrieben,	daß er mir eine Uhr kaufen will.
	My father has written to me	*that he will buy me a watch.*
21.	Ich habe das Buch gelesen,	das mir mein Bruder mitgab.
	I have read the book	*that my brother gave me.*

SECTION IV.

VOCABULARY.

A.

A, an, indef. art. ein, eine, ein.
able, to be —, v. können, irr.
above, prep. über; adv. oben; **same as —**, wie oben.
about, prep. von; adv. ungefähr; um; **— it**, darüber.
accept, v. annehmen, str. sep.
accommodation, s. Unterkunft, f. str.
accompany, v. begleiten, wk. insep.
account, s. Beschreibung, f. wk.; **on — of**, prep. wegen; halber.
accustomed, to be —, v. gewohnt sein.
achievement, s. That, f. wk.
across, prep. über.
act, s. Akt, m. str.; Aufzug, m. str.
actually, adv. wirklich; in der That; thatsächlich.
actuate, v. bewegen, wk. insep.
address, v. anreden, wk. sep.
admiral's uniform, s. Admiralsuniform, f. wk.
adventure, s. Abenteuer, n. str.
advice, s. Rat, m. str.
affectionate, adj. liebend.
affectionately, adv. herzlich.
afraid, to be —, v. sich fürchten, wk. refl.
after, adv. nachdem; nachher; **— that**, danach; prep. nach; hinter.
afternoon, s. Nachmittag, m. str.
afterwards, adv. nachher.
again, adv. wieder.
against, prep. gegen.
age, s. Alter, n. str.
agony, s. Qual, f. wk.
agree, v. übereinkommen, str. sep.
aim, v. zielen, wk.
air, s. Luft, f. str.; (appearance) Wesen, n. str.; Aussehen, n. str.
alight, v. sich niederlassen, str. sep. refl.
all, num. all.
allow, v. erlauben, wk. insep.
allowed, to be —, v. dürfen, irr.
almost, adv. fast; beinahe.
also, adv. and conj. auch (coord.).
alter, v. ändern, wk.; verändern, wk. insep.
although, conj. obgleich (subord.).

breakfast, s. Frühstück, n. str.
breath, s. Atem, m. str.; **out of —**, außer Atem.
bright, adj. klar; hell.
brighten up, v. sich aufklären, wk. sep. refl.
brightly, adv. hell.
bring, v. bringen, irr.
bring in, v. hereinbringen, irr. sep.
bring out, v. entwickeln, wk. insep.
bring up, v. heraufbringen, irr. sep.
brown, adj. braun.
brush (touch), v. berühren, wk.
brute, s. Tier, n. str.
build, v. bauen, wk.
bulb, s. Zwiebel, f. wk.
bullock, s. Ochse, m. wk.
burn, v. brennen, irr.
burning, adj. brennend.
burst, v. platzen, wk.
burst out laughing, — into a fit of laughing, v. laut auflachen, wk. sep.
bush, s. Busch, m. str.
bushel, s. Scheffel, m. str.
bustle, s. Lärm, m. str.
but, conj. aber (co-ord.); sondern (co-ord.); prep. außer.
butcher, s. Schlachter, m. str.
butter, s. Butter, f. wk.
buy, v. kaufen, wk.
buzz, v. schwirren; summen.
by, prep. durch; von; (beside) neben; (time) um.

C.

Cab, s. Droschke, f. wk.
cabin, s. Hütte, f. wk.
cage, s. Käfig, m. str.
caged, adj. eingesperrt.
cake, s. Kuchen, m. str.
cake-shop, s. Konditorladen, m. str.
call, v. rufen, str.; nennen, irr.
called (of a book), p. p. betitelt.
camp, s. Lager, n. str.
can, v. können, irr.
Canadian, pr. n. Kanadier, m. str.
capital, adj. ausgezeichnet.
captain, s. Hauptmann, m. str.
carbine, s. Karabiner, m. str.
carcass, s. Leib, m. str.
care about, v. sich machen aus, wk. refl.
carpenter, s. Zimmermann, m. str.
carpet, s. Teppich, m. str.
carriage, s. Wagen, m. str.; (of **a railway**) Coupé, n. str.
carry, v. tragen, str., nehmen, str.; **— out**, ausführen, wk. sep.; **— off**, fortführen, wk. sep.
cart, s. Wagen, m. str.; Karren, m. str.
case, s. Fall, m. str.; Sache, f. wk.
castle, s. Schloß, n. str.; Burg, f. wk.
cat, s. Katze, f. wk.
catch, v. fangen, str.
cattle, s. Vieh, n. str.
cause, s. Sache, f. wk.; (origin), Ursache, f. wk.
cease, v. aufhören, wk. sep.
centrepiece, s. Tafelaufsatz, m. str.
certain, adj. gewiß.
certainly, adv. allerdings.
certainty, s. Gewißheit, f. wk.
chamberlain, s. Kämmerer, m. str.
chance, by —, adv. zufällig.
change, s. Wechsel, m. str.; Abwechselung, f. wk.; (alteration) Veränderung, f. wk.
change, v. verwandeln; verändern, wk. insep.; wechseln, wk.; **— for**, vertauschen mit.
characteristic, adj. charakteristisch.

charge (to an account), v. anrechnen, wk. sep.
chase, v. jagen, wk.
check, v. unterdrücken, wk. insep.
cheerful, adj. fröhlich.
cheese, s. Käse, m. str.
cheesemonger, s. Käsehändler, m. str.
cherish a hope, v. sich schmeicheln (mit), wk. refl.
child, s. Kind, n. str.; **model** —, Musterkind, n. str.
chime, s. Klingeln, n. str.
choose, v. wählen, wk.
Christmas, s. Weihnachten, pl.; — **present**, Weihnachtsgeschenk, n. str.
chubby, adj. bausbäckig.
church, s. Kirche, f. wk.
church steeple, s. Kirchturm, m. str.
cinders, s. Asche, f.
class, s. Klasse, f. wk.
clever, adj. klug.
cloak, s. Mantel, m. str.
clock, s. Uhr, f. wk.
close, adv. dicht; fest; — **to**, dicht an.
clothes, s. Kleider, pl.
cloud, s. Wolke, f. wk.; — **of smoke**, Rauchwolke, f. wk.
clover, s. Klee, m. str.; **Dutch** —, weißer Klee.
clump of willows, s. Weidengebüsch, n. str.
coat, s. Rock, m. str.; (of a horse) Haut, f. wk.; Fell, n. str.
coat tail, s. Rockschoß, m. str.
coax back, v. zurücklocken, wk. sep.
cock, s. Hahn, m. str.
coffee, s. Kaffee, m. str.
cold, s. Kälte, f. wk.
collar, s. Kragen, m. str.; **muslin** —, Mullkragen, m. str.
collation, to have a —, einen Imbis einnehmen, str. sep.
colonel of hussars, s. Husarenoberst, m. wk.
come, v. kommen, str.
come across, v. entdecken, wk. insep.
come again, v. wiederkommen, str. sep.; wieder da sein.
come back, v. zurückkommen, str. sep.
come home, v. nach Hause kommen, str.
come out, v. herauskommen, str. sep.
come to an end, v. ein Ende nehmen, str.
command, v. befehlen, str. insep.
commanding, adj. befehlend.
common, adj. gewöhnlich.
company, s. Gesellschaft, f. wk.
compel, v. zwingen, str.
completely, adv. vollständig.
complicated, adj. verwickelt.
composed of, bestehend aus.
comrade, s. Kamerad, m. wk.
conceive, v. fassen, wk.
condition, s. Bedingung, f. wk.
conflagration, s. Feuersbrunst f. str.
congratulate, v. gratulieren, wk.
conquer, v. erobern, wk. insep.
consequence, in — in Folge.
consequential, adj. wichtig.
consider, v. nachdenken, irr. sep.; (look upon as) halten für, str.; betrachten als, wk. insep.
considerable, adj. groß.
consist (of), v. bestehen aus, str. insep.
constantly, adv. immerfort.
contain, v. enthalten, str. insep.
contend, v. sich streiten, str. refl.
content, to be, v. sich zufrieden geben, str. refl.
continue, v. fortfahren, str. sep.; fortsetzen, wk. sep.
contrary, on the —, im Gegenteil.

contrive, v. gelingen, impers. str.; **I contrive**, es gelingt mir.
convent garden, s. Klostergarten, m. str.
conversation, s. Unterhaltung, f. wk.; Gespräch, n. str.
convince, v. überreden, wk. insep.
copy, s. Abschrift, f. wk.
corner, s. Ecke, f. wk.
cost, v. kosten, wk.
country, s. Land, n. str.; Vaterland, n. str.
course, s. Gang, m. str.
course, of —, adv. natürlich.
court, s. Hof, m. str.
courteously, adv. höflich.
courtier, s. Höfling, m. str.
cover, v. bedecken, wk. insep.
covered, adj. bedeckt.
crash, s. Krach, m. str.; Getöse, n. str.
creep, v. kriechen, str.; **— about**, herumkriechen, str. sep.'
creeping, adj. kriechend.
crimson, adj. rot.
crossly, adv. verdrießlich.
crow, v. krähen, wk.; (of a baby), jauchzen, wk.
crowd, s. Menge, f. wk.; Volk, n. str.; Gedräng(e), n. str.
crumble into ashes, v. in Asche zerfallen, str. insep.
cry, v. schreien, str.
cuff, s. Aufschlag, m. str.
cultivation, s. Pflege, f. wk.
cunning, adj. schlau.
curiosity, s. Neugier, f. wk.
curious, adj. sonderbar.
cut, s. Hieb, m. str.
cutting, adj. beißend.

D.

Daily, adv. täglich.
dare, v. wagen, wk.
dark, adj. dunkel.
date, s. Dattel, f. wk.
date-tree, s. Dattelbaum, m. str.
daughter, s. Tochter, f. str.
dawn, s. Morgendämmerung, f.
day, s. Tag, m. str.; **the other —**, adv. neulich; **the — after**, übermorgen.
daybreak, s. Tagesanbruch, m. str.
daytime, in the —, am Tage.
deal, a great — of, sehr viel.
dear, adj. lieb; (charming) reizend; **— Sir**, werter Herr.
dearly, adv. sehr.
death, s. Tod, m. str.
deceive, v. täuschen, wk.
decidedly, adv. entschieden.
deep, adj. dicht; tief.
deer, s. Reh, n. str.
defect, s. Schaden, m. str.
defiantly, adv. herausfordernd.
deliberately, adv. kaltblütig.
delicacy, s. Delikatesse, f. wk.
delight, v. entzücken, wk. insep.
deliver, v. abgeben, str. sep.
den, s. Käfig, m. str.
dense, adj. dicht.
depend upon, v. abhängen von, str. sep.
deplore, v. beklagen, wk. insep.
depress, v. niederdrücken, wk. sep.
depressing, adj. niederschlagend.
descend, v. fallen, str.
describe, v. beschreiben, str. insep.
desert, s. Wüste, f. wk.
desertland, s. Wüstenland, n. str.
desire, v. wünschen, wk.; sich wünschen, wk. refl.; (order) heißen, str.
despise, v. verachten, wk. insep.
destroy, v. vernichten, wk. insep.; zerstören, wk. insep.
determine, v. bewirken, wk. insep.
die, v. sterben, str.

difficult, adj. schwierig.
difficulty, s. Mühe, f. wk.; Schwierigkeit, f. wk.
dining-room, s. Eßzimmer, n. str.
dining-table, s. Tisch; Eßtisch, m. str.
dinner, s. Essen, n. str.; Mittagsessen, n. str.; poor —, einfaches —.
direct to, v. den Weg sagen, wk.; weisen nach, str.
direction, s. Richtung, f. wk.
disappear, v. verschwinden, str. insep.
disappointment, s. Enttäuschung, f. wk.
disarm, v. entwaffnen, wk. insep.
discover, v. entdecken, wk. insep.; herausfinden, str. sep.
discovery, s. Entdeckung, f. wk.
discuss, v. besprechen, str. insep.
disguise, v. verkleiden, wk. insep.
dish, s. Schüssel, f. wk.
dismayed, to be — at anything, v. über etwas bestürzt sein.
dismount, v. absteigen, str. sep.
disposition, s. Anlage, f. wk.
dissolve, v. schmelzen, str.
distance, s. Entfernung, f. wk.
distant, adj. entfernt.
disturb, v. stören, wk.
divide, v. teilen, wk.
do, v. thun, irr.
doctor, s. Arzt, m. str.
dog, s. Hund, m. str.
done, adv. fertig.
door, s. Thür, f. wk.
door-step, s. Haustreppe, f. wk.
doorway, in the —, an der Thür.
double up, v. zusammenziehen, str. sep.
doubtfully, adv. zweifelnd.
dowdy, adj. geschmacklos.
down, adv. herunter; herab.
drag, v. ziehen, str.
dragoon, s. Dragoner, m. str.
dramatic, adj. theatralisch.
draper, s. Leinwandhändler, m. str.
draw, v. ziehen, str.; **— oneself up**, sich emporrichten, wk. sep. refl.
drawback, s. Nachteil, m. str.
dress, s. Kleid, n. str.
dressed, p. p. gekleidet.
drifts (of snow), Schneewehen, pl.
drink, v. trinken, str.; (a health) ausbringen, irr. sep.
drive, v. fahren, str.
drive (a horse, &c.), v. lenken, wk.; **— off**, abfahren; davonfahren, str. sep.
droll, adj. komisch.
drop, v. fallen lassen, str.
drowned, to be —, v. ertrinken, str. insep.
drowning, ertrinken.
dry, adj. trocken.
dubitative, adj. zweifelnd.
duchess, s. Herzogin, f. wk.
duke, s. Herzog, m. str.
during, prep. während.
dusk, adj. dunkel.
dwelling, s. Wohnung, f. wk.
dyed, adj. gefärbt.

E.

Each, dem. prn. jeder, jede, jedes; ein jeder, eine jede, ein jedes,
each other, prn. einander.
eager for, begierig auf.
early, adv. früh.
earth, s. Erde, f. wk.
easy, adj. leicht.
eat, v. essen, str.
eatables, s. Eßwaaren, pl.
eat up, v. essen, str.
education, s. Erziehung, f. wk.
effect, s. Wirkung, f. wk.
effectively, adv. mit Erfolg.
egg, s. Ei, n. str.

eight, num. acht.
eighteenth, num. achtzehnte.
eighth, fract. achtel.
eighty-nine, num. neun und achtzig.
elder, adj. compar. älter.
elder, elder-tree, s. Flieder, m. str.
elderbough, s. Fliederzweig, m. str.
elderly, adj. ältlich.
eleven, num. elf.
eleventh, num. elfte.
else, adv. sonst.
embroidery, s. Stickerei, f. wk.
employment, s. Geschäft, n. str.
empty, adj. leer.
encumbrance, s. Hülle, f. wk.
end, s. Ende, n. mxd.; Zweck, m. str.; **in the —**, adv. zuletzt.
enemy, s. Feind, m. str.
England, pr. n. England, n. str.
English, pr. n. Engländer, pl.
English, adj. englisch.
Englishwoman, pr. n. Engländerin, f. wk.
enjoy, v. genießen, str. insep.; sich amüsieren über, wk. refl.
enough, adv. genug.
enquire, v. fragen, wk.
enter, v. eintreten, str. sep.
entertain, v. bewirten, wk. insep.
entrust, v. anvertrauen, wk. sep.
envious, adj. neidisch; eifersüchtig.
equal, adj. gleich.
equip, v. ausrüsten, wk. sep.
escape, s. Flucht, f. wk.
escape, v. entkommen, str. insep.; entschlüpfen, wk. insep.
espouse (a cause), v. sich annehmen (einer Sache), str. sep. refl.
espy, v. erblicken, wk. insep.
eternal, adj. ewig.
etiquette, s. Etikette, f. wk.
Europe, pr. n. Europa, n. str.
even, adv. selbst; sogar.
evening, s. Abend, m. str.
ever, adv. je; immer; **— yet**, noch je; **for —**, ewig.
every, dem. adj.; **everyone**, dem. pron. jeder, jede, jedes.
everything, indef. num. alles.
everywhere, adv. überall.
evidently, adv. entschieden.
exact, adj. genau.
examination, s. Examen, n. str.
examine, v. untersuchen, wk. insep.
examiner, s. Examinator, m. mxd.
example, s. Beispiel, n. str.
exasperation, s. Zorn, m. str.
exceedingly, adv. äußerst.
except, prep. ausgenommen; außer, conj.; es sei denn (subord.).
exception, s. Ausnahme, f. wk.
excite, v. erregen, wk. insep.
excitement, s. Aufregung, f. wk.
exclaim, v. ausrufen, str. sep.
exclamation, s. Ausruf, m. str.
exert, v. anstrengen, wk. sep.
existence, s. Leben, n. str.; Existenz, f. wk.
expect, v. erwarten, wk. insep.
expectation, s. Erwartung, f. wk.
extend, v. reichen, wk.
extraordinary, adj. merkwürdig.
eye, s. Auge, n. mxd.
eye, v. betrachten, wk. insep.

F.

Face, s. Gesicht, n. str.
fact, in —, in der That.
fair, adj. schön; adv. (just) gerecht.
fair-time, s. Jahrmarkt, m. str.
fairy-maiden, s. Fee, f. wk.
fairy-tale, s. Märchen, n. str.
fall, v. fallen, str.; **— down**, niederfallen, str. sep.

false, adj. falsch.
family, s. Familie, f. wk.
famous, adj. berühmt.
far, adv. weit.
farm, s. Pachthof, m. str., Farm, f.
fashion, s. Mode, f. wk.; **out of —**, aus der Mode.
fate, s. Schicksal, n. str.
father, s. Vater, m. str.
fatigue, s. Müdigkeit, f. wk.
favour, s. Gefallen, m. str.
favourite, s. Liebling, m. str.; **— locality**, Lieblingsplatz, m. str.; **— subject**, Lieblings-gegenstand, m. str.
fear, v. fürchten, wk.
fear, s. Angst, f. str.; **for —**, aus Angst.
feast, s. Banket, n. str.
feed, v. füttern, wk.
feel, v. fühlen, wk.; sich fühlen, wk. refl.
feeling, s. Gefühl, n. str.
fellow, s. Kerl, m. str.; Knabe, m. wk.; **— traveller**, Reise-gefährte, m. wk.
few, adj. paar; wenig; **a —, some —**, einige.
field, s. Feld, n. str.
fieldmarshal, s. Feldmarschall, m. str.
fieldmouse, s. Feldmaus, f. str.
fifteen, num. fünfzehn.
fight, v. kämpfen, wk.
figure, s. Gestalt, f. wk.
filled, **well —**, voll.
find, v. finden, str.; **— out**, herausfinden, str. sep.
fine, adj. schön.
finish, v. fertig sein; (eat up) aufessen, str. sep.
fire, s. Feuer, n. str.
fire at, v. schießen auf, str.
firmly, adv. fest.
first, num. erste; adv. zuerst.
firtree, s. Tannenbaum, m. str.; Tanne, f. wk.

fisherman, s. Fisch
fish up, v. herausfi
five, num. fünf.
fix, v. richten, wk.; auf, wk.
flame, s. Flamme,
flap, v. schlagen mit
flash (of lightnin m. str.
floating, adj. schwi
flock, v. strömen na
floor, s. Boden, m.
flour, s. Mehl, n. st
flourish, v. gedeihe
flour sack, s. Mehl
flower, s. Blume, f
flow on, v. dahi sep.
fly, s. Fliege, f. wk.
fly, v. fliegen, str.;
flying, adj. fliegend.
follow, v. folgen, w
following, adj. folg
follows, **as —**, wie
fond, **to be — of**, mögen, irr.
food, s. Essen, n. st
foot, s. Fuß, m. str.
for, prep. für; con ord.).
force, s. Macht, f. s
force, v. zwingen, s
forget, v. vergessen,
form, v. bilden, wk.
formation, s. Bild **— of character**, Charakters.
fortunately, adv. Weise; zum Glü
forty-eight, num. vierzig; **— eight** und vierzigstel.
four, num. vier.
fourteen, num. vier
fourteenth, fract. v
fox, s. Fuchs, m. st
French, adj. franzö
French, pr. n. Fra

frequent, v. besuchen, wk. insep.
frequently, adv. öfters.
fresh, adj. frisch.
fret, v. weinen, wk.
friend, s. Freund, m. str.; Freundin, f. wk.
frighten, v. erschrecken, wk. insep.
frightened, adj. erschrocken.
frog, s. Frosch, m. str.
frolic, s. Streich, m. str.
from, prep. von; aus.
front, in — of, prep. vor.
front (of a dress), s. Einsatz, m. str.
frosty, adj. frostig.
full, adj. voll.
furnished, adj. möbliert.
furniture, s. Möbel pl.; Stück Möbel, n. str.
further, adj.; adv. compar. weiter.

G.

Gallant, adj. kühn.
gallery, s. Galerie, f. wk.
gallop, s. Galopp, m. str.
gallop off, davonreiten, str. sep.; **— up to**, zureiten auf, str. sep.
garden, s. Garten, m. str.
Garibaldian, pr. n. Garibaldianer, m. str.
gasp out, v. hervorstoßen, str. sep.; keuchen, wk.
gate, s. Thor, n. str.; **at the —**, vor dem Thor.
gaze at, v. betrachten, wk. insep.
general, s. General, m. str.
generally, adv. gewöhnlich.
generous, adj. freundlich.
genii, s. Genien, pl.
gentle, adj. sanft.
gentleman, s. Herr, m. wk.
German, adj. deutsch.
Germany, pr. n. Deutschland, n. str.
get, v. bekommen, str. insep.; (procure) besorgen, wk. insep.; anschaffen, wk. sep.; (receive) erhalten, str. insep.; (buy) kaufen, wk.
get into, v. steigen in, str.
get out, v. herausnehmen, str. sep.; entkommen, str. insep.
get to, v. erreichen, wk. insep.
ghastly, adj. gräßlich.
ghost, s. Geist, m. str.
gig, s. Kabriolet, n. str.
gilt, adj. vergoldet.
girl, s. Mädchen, n. str.
give, v. geben, str.; schenken, wk.
glad, to be —, v. gern mögen, irr.
gladly, adv. mit Vergnügen.
glance, s. Blick, m. str.
glibly, adv. geläufig.
glide, v. dahingleiten, str. sep.
glitter, v. glänzen, wk.
gloomy, adj. düster.
glove, s. Handschuh, m. str.
glowing, adj. glühend.
go, v. gehen, str.; **— for, —** um.
go back, v. zurückgehen, str. sep.
go before, v. vorangehen, str. sep.
go halves, v. teilen, wk.
go home, v. nach Hause gehen.
go in, v. hineingehen, str. sep.
go out, v. ausgehen, str. sep.
go through (a struggle), v. bestehen, str. insep.
gold, s. Gold, n. str.
gold-crest, s. Goldhähnchen, n. str.
gone, to have —, v. fort sein.
good, adj. gut.
good, s. Gute, n.
grace, with a good —, gutwillig.
graciously, adv. gnädig.
grand, adj. prachtvoll.
grandfather, s. Großvater, m. str.

granted, **take for —**, v. annehmen, str. sep.
grave, adj. ernst.
gray, adj. grau.
great, adj. groß.
greatly, adv. sehr.
Greece, pr. n. Griechenland, n. str.
greedy, adj. gierig.
greet, v. begrüßen, wk. insep.
grievance, s. Beschwerde, f. wk.
grind, v. mahlen, wk.
grit, v. knarren, wk.
grocer, s. Krämer, m. str.
ground, s. Erde, f. wk.; Boden, m. str.; **to bring to the —**, zu Boden werfen.
group, s. Gruppe, f. wk.
grow, v. wachsen, str.
growling, s. Knurren, n. str.
guard, s. Wache, f. wk.
guest, s. Gast, m. str.
guinea, s. Guinée, f. wk.
gypsy, s. Zigeuner, m. str.

H.

Ha, interj. ah!
habit, s. Gewohnheit, f. wk.
hack, v. zerhacken, wk. insep.
half, s. Hälfte, f. wk.
half, num. halb; **— past**, halb.
hall, s. Vorplatz, m. str.
halo, s. Heiligenschein, m. str.
hamper, s. Korb, m. str.
hand, s. Hand, f. str.
hand, v. reichen, wk.; überreichen, wk. insep.; **— round**, herumreichen, wk. sep.
handsome, adj. schön.
happily, adv. glücklicher Weise.
happy, adj. glücklich.
hardly, adv. kaum.
harp, s. Harfe, f. wk.
hat, s. Hut, m. str.; **cocked —**, dreieckiger Hut; **Leghorn —**, italienischer Strohhut.
hate, v. hassen, wk.
have, v. haben, irr.; **to have to** (**do a thing**), müssen, irr.; (receive), bekommen, str. insep.
hay, s. Heu, n. str.
he, pers. pron. er.
head, s. Kopf, m. str.
head-quarters, s. Hauptquartier, n. str.
health, s. Gesundheit, f. wk.
heaped-up, adj. gehäuft.
hear, v. hören, wk.
heartsease, s. Stiefmütterchen, n. str.
heat, s. Hitze, f. wk.
heath, s. Heide, f. wk.
heaven, s. Himmel, m. str.
heavy, adj. schwer.
hedgerow, s. Hecke, f. wk.
heel, s. Ferse, f. wk.
height, s. Größe, f. wk.
helmet, s. Helm, m. str.
help, v. helfen, str.; beistehen, str. sep.
hen, s. Henne, f. wk.
her, pers. pron. ihr; sie; poss. adj. ihr, ihre.
herd, s. Herde, f. wk.
here, adv. hier.
high, adj. hoch.
hilarious, adj. lustig.
hill, s. Hügel, m. str.
him, pers. pron. ihm; ihn.
himself, refl. pron. sich; selbst.
hippopotamus, s. Nilpferd, n. str.; Hippopotamus, m. str.
his, poss. adj. sein, seine, sein.
ho, interj. hallo.
hold, v. halten, str.; **— out**, hinhalten, str. sep.
hole, s. Loch, n. str.; Schlupfloch, n. str.
holidays, s. Ferien, pl.
holy, adj. heilig; **a — man**, ein Heiliger.
home, **to go —**, v. nach Hause gehen, str.
hominy, s. Maismehl, n. str., Hominy, f. str.

honour, s Ehrenbezeugungen, pl.
hope, s. Hoffnung, f. wk.
horizon, s. Horizont, m. str.
horse, s. Pferd, n. str.
host, s. Wirt, m. str.
hot, adj. heiß.
hotel, s. Hotel, n. str., Gasthof, m. str.
hour, s. Stunde, f. wk.; **half an** —, eine halbe —.
house, s. Haus, n. str.
hovering, adj. schwebend.
how, adv. wie; — **many**, wie viele.
however, conj. indessen (co-ord.); adv. jedoch.
howl (with), v. heulen (vor), wk.
huge, adj. ungeheuer.
Hugh, pr. n. Hugo, m. str.
hum, v. summen, wk.
humble-bee, s. Hummel, f. wk.
hundred, num. hundert.
hungry, adj. hungrig.
hurry after, v. nacheilen, wk. sep.
hurt, v. sich verletzen, wk. insep. refl.
hush, interj. ruhig.
hut, s. Hütte, f. wk.
hyacinth, s. Hyacinthe, f. wk.

I.

I, pers. prn. ich.
ice, s. Eis, n. str.; — **hole**, Eisloch, n. str.
idea, to give anyone an — of, Jemand einen Begriff geben von.
idleness, s. Müßigang, m. str.
if, conj. ob (subord.); wenn (subord.).
ignorance, s. Unwissenheit, f. wk.
ill, adj. krank; adv. schlecht.
illness, s. Krankheit, f. wk.
immediate, adj. unmittelbar.
immediately, adv. sogleich.
immense, adj. ungeheuer; riesig.
Immortals, the, s. die unsterblichen Götter, pl.
important, adj. wichtig.
in, prep. in; auf.
incident, s. Vorfall, m. str.
incline, v. neigen, wk.
increase, v. sich vermehren, wk. insep. refl.; sich vergrößern, wk. insep. refl.
increasing, ever —, adj. immer zunehmend.
indeed, interj. wirklich; in der That.
indifferently, adv. ohne Unterschied.
induce, v. bewegen, str. insep.
inexpressibly, adj. unaussprechlich.
inferior, adj. schlechter.
inform, v. mitteilen, wk. sep.
informant, s. Berichterstatter, m. str.
information, s. Auskunft, f. str.
inherited, to be —, v. erblich sein.
injured, adj. beleidigt.
inn, s. Gasthof, m. str.
innocently, adv. unbefangen.
innuendo, s. Anspielung, f. wk.
innumerable, adj. unzählig.
insect, s. Insekt, n. mxd.
insignificant, adj. unbedeutend.
insist on, v. darauf bestehen, str. insep.
instant, s. Augenblick, m. str.; **in an** —, sofort.
instantly, adv. sogleich.
instead of, prep. anstatt.
intelligence, s. Auskunft, f. str.; Kunde, f. wk.
intend, v. die Absicht haben.
intently, adv. aufmerksam.
intercept, v. auffangen, str. sep.
interested, to be — in, v. sich interessieren für, wk. refl.
interesting, adj. interessant.
interjection, s. Ausruf, m. str.

into, prep. in; auf.
introduction, s. Empfehlungs-brief, m. str.
invite, v. einladen, str. sep.
iron, adj. eisern.
irregular, adj. unregelmäßig.
island, s. Insel, f. wk.
isolated, adj. einsam.
it, pers. prn. es; er; sie.
its, poss. adj. sein, seine; ihr, ihre; dessen.

J.

Jack, pr. n. Hans.
jacket, s. Jacke, f. wk.
jam, s. Eingemachte, das Eingemachte, n. wk.
jerk, to give a —, v. stoßen an, str.
jewel, s. Edelstein, m. str.
jolly, adj. fröhlich; **— looking**, adj. vergnügt aussehend.
journey on, v. weiterreisen, wk. sep.
July, pr. n. Juli, m. str.
jump, v. springen, str.; **— with pleasure**, vor Vergnügen springen; **— down**, herunterspringen, str. sep.; **— up**, aufspringen, str. sep.
June, pr. n. Juni, m. str.
just, adv. gerade; genau; eben.
justly, adv. gerecht.

K.

Kate, pr. n. Käthe, f.
Katey, pr. n. Käthchen, n.
keep, v. halten, str.
keep a holiday, v. feiern, wk.
keep alive, v. aufrecht halten.
keep one's room, v. das Zimmer hüten, wk.
keeper, s. Wärter, m. str.
kill, v. erschlagen, str. insep.
kind, s. Art, f. wk.
kind-hearted, adj. gutherzig.
kindle, v. entzünden, wk. insep.
king, s. König, m. str.
kitchen, s. Küche, f. wk.
knapsack, s. Tornister, m. str.; Felleisen, n. str.
knife, s. Messer, n. str.
knocking, s. Klopfen, n. str.
know, v. kennen, irr.; wissen, irr.
known, to be —, v. bekannt werden.

L.

Ladder, s. Leiter, f. wk.
laden, p. p. beladen.
lady, s. Dame, f. wk.
lame, adj. lahm.
lamentable, adj. erbärmlich.
lamp, s. Lampe, f. wk.
land, s. Land, n. str.
large, adj. groß.
last, v. dauern, wk.
last, adj. letzte; vorige; **at —**, adv. zuletzt; endlich.
last, the —, der letztere.
late, adj. spät.
laugh, v. lachen, wk.
laughing, to burst out —, in Lachen ausbrechen, str. sep.
laughter, s. Gelächter, n. str.
leaf, s. Blatt, n. str.
leap, v. springen, str.
learn, v. lernen, wk.; **(news)** erfahren, str. insep.
least, adj. sup. kleinste.
leather, adj. ledern.
leave, v. lassen, str.; verlassen, str. insep.; weggehen, str. sep.
leave home, v. weggehen, str. sep.; **— (money)**, vermachen, wk. insep.
left, adj. link.
left, to be — behind, v. zurückbleiben, str. sep.
leg, s. Bein, n. str.
lend, v. leihen, str.

length, at —, adv. endlich; zuletzt; dann.
less, adv. weniger.
let, v. lassen, str.; erlauben, wk. insep.
letter, s. Brief, m. str.
lie, v. liegen, str.; **— down**, sich niederlegen, wk. sep. refl.
life, s. Leben, n. str.
lift, v. heben, str.; aufheben, str. sep.
light, s. Licht, n. str.
light, adj. hell; leicht.
light up, v. erleuchten, wk. insep.
lightning, s. Blitz, m. str.
like, v. mögen, irr.; gern mögen.
like, adv. wie; als.
likely, adv. wahrscheinlich.
limp, v. hinken, wk.
line, s. Zeile, f. wk.
liquid, adj. flüssig.
listen, v. zuhören, wk. sep.; horchen, wk.; anhören, wk. sep.
little, adj. klein; **a —**, etwas.
live, v. leben, wk.; wohnen, wk.
Lizzie, pr. n. Lieschen.
loaf, s. Brot, n. str.; Laib, n. str.
lobster, s. Hummer, m. str.
lodging, s. Wohnung, f. wk.
London, adj. londoner.
lonely, adj. einsam.
long, adj. lang.
longer, no —, adv. nicht mehr; nicht länger.
look, v. sehen, str.; ansehen, str. sep.
look after, v. nachsehen, str. sep.
look at, v. ansehen, str. sep.; **have a —**, besehen, str. insep.
look for, v. suchen nach; sich umsehen nach, str. sep. refl.
look on, v. zusehen, str. sep.
look out on, v. hinausschauen, wk. sep.
look round, v. sich umsehen, str. sep. refl.
look up, v. hinaufschauen, wk. sep.
look upon, v. betrachten, wk. insep.
loose, v. verlieren, str. insep.
Lordship, s. Excellenz, f. wk.
loud, adj. laut.
loudly, adv. laut.
love, v. lieben, wk.
lovely, adj. reizend; schön.
lower, adj. comp. untere.
low-spirited, adj. betrübt.
lucky, adj. glücklich; gut; **to be —**, v. Glück haben; zum Glück.
ludicrous, adj. lächerlich.
luggage, s. Gepäck, n. str.
lumber, s. Gerümpel, n. str.

M.

Maid, s. Magd, f. str.
make, v. machen, wk.
make one's way, v. sich einen Weg bahnen, wk.
make out (a bill), v. aufsetzen, wk. sep.
make up, v. voll machen, wk.
make up one's mind, v. sich vornehmen, str. sep. refl.
make use of, v. benutzen, wk. insep.
man, s. Mann, m. str.
manage, v. machen, wk.; gelingen, str. insep. impers.
mane, s. Mähne, f. wk.
manikin, s. Männchen, n. str.
manner, s. Weise, f. wk.
mantle, s. Mantel, m. str.; Überwurf, m. str.; **spring —**, Frühlingsüberwurf, m. str.
many, num. viele; **a great —**, sehr viele.
march, v. marschieren, wk.; **— against**, ziehen gegen, str.; **— in**, einmarschieren, wk. sep.

mark, v. merken, wk.
market-place, s. Marktplatz, m. str.
marry, v. heiraten, wk.
marsh, s. Sumpf, m. str.
marvellously, adv. merkwürdig.
Mary, pr. n. Marie.
mat, s. Matte, f. wk.
matter, it does not —, das schadet nichts.
matter of fact, adj. alltäglich.
matters, s. Sachen, pl.
matting, s. Matte, f. wk.
mattress, s. Matratze, f. wk.
may, v. dürfen, irr.; können, irr.
mayor, s. Bürgermeister, m. str.
me, pers. prn. mir; mich.
meal, s. Mahlzeit, f. wk.
mean, v. bedeuten, wk. insep.; heißen, str.
means, by no —, durchaus nicht.
meanwhile, adv. unterdessen.
measure, v. messen, str.
meet, v. treffen, str.; begegnen, wk. insep.; **— with**, begegnen.
melancholy, adj. jämmerlich.
member, s. Mitglied, n. str.
mend, v. ausbessern, wk. sep.
mere, s. Teich, m. str.
mere, adj. bloß.
merely, adv. bloß.
merry, adj. lustig.
method, s. Methode, f. wk.
middle, s. Mitte, f. wk.
midnight, s. Mitternacht, f. str.
mile, s. Meile, f. wk.
military, adj. militärisch.
milk, s. Milch, f. wk.
mill, s. Mühle, f. wk.
miller, s. Müller, m. str.
millstone, s. Mühlstein, m. str.
mine, poss. adj. der, die, das meinige.
minstrel, s. Sänger, m. str.
minute, s. Augenblick, m. str.; Minute, f. wk.; **for a —**, einen Augenblick.
mischief, s. Unheil, n. str.
Miss, s. Fräulein, n. str.
miss, v. versäumen, wk. insep.; (a person or a train), verfehlen, wk. insep.
mission, s. Auftrag, m. str.
mistake, s. Irrtum, m. str.
mistake for, v. nehmen für, str.
moan, v. stöhnen, wk.
moat, s. Graben, m. str.
model child, s. Musterkind, n. str.
moment, s. Augenblick, m. str.
monarchy, s. Monarchie, f. wk.
money, s. Geld, n. str.
monk, s. Mönch, m. str.
monster, s. Ungeheuer, n. str.
monument, s. Monument, n. str.; Denkmal, n. str.
moon, s. Mond, m. str.
more, adv. mehr; noch.
morning, s. Morgen, m. str.
morsel, s. Bissen, m. str.
mosquito, s. Mosquito, m. str.
most, adv. am meisten; äußerst; höchst.
mostly, adv. meistens.
mother, s. Mutter, f. str.
mount, v. besteigen, str. insep.; **to be mounted**, aufs Pferd gesetzt werden.
mouse, s. Maus, f. str.
mouth (of an animal), s. Maul, n. str.
move, v. bewegen, wk. insep.; sich bewegen, wk. refl.
moving, to be —, v. sich bewegen, wk. refl.
Mr., s. Herr, m. wk.
Mrs., s. Frau, f. wk.
much, adj. viel; **—** adv. sehr; sehr viel; **as — as**, so viel als.
multiply, v. sich vermehren, wk. insep. refl.
munch, v. kauen, wk.
musician, s. Musikant, m. wk.
muslin collar, s. Mullkragen, m. str.

must, v. müssen, irr.
my, poss. adj. mein, meine, mein.
myself, refl. prn. mich selbst.
mystery, s. Mysterium, n. mxd.

N.

Name, s. Name, m. mxd.; **of the — of**, namens.
name, v. nennen, irr.
named, p. p. namens.
namely, adv. nämlich.
narrow, adj. schmal.
nature, s. Charakter, m. str.; Natur, f. wk.
near, adv. nahe; in der Nähe von.
nearly, adv. beinahe.
neck, s. Hals, m. str.
needle (of a pine), s. Fichtennadel, f. wk.
needle-gun, s. Zündnadelgewehr, n. str.
neglect, v. vernachlässigen, wk. insep.
negligence, s. Nachlässigkeit, f. wk.
neighbour, s. Nachbar, m. mxd.
neighbourhood, s. Nachbarschaft, f. wk.
neighbouring, adj. benachbart.
neither . . . nor, conj. weder . . . noch (co-ord.).
nest, s. Nest, n. str.
net, s. Netz, n. str.
never, adv. nie.
new, adj. neu.
news, s. Nachricht, f. wk.; Kunde, f. wk.; Neuigkeit, f. wk.; Auskunft, f. str.
newspaper reporter, s. Zeitungsberichterstatter, m. str.
next, adj. nächst.
night, s. Nacht, f. str.; **at —, in the —time**, adv. nachts; **one —**, adv. eines Abends.
nightingale, s. Nachtigall, f. wk.
nighttime, s. Nachtzeit, f. wk.
nine, num. neun.
nineteen, num. neunzehn.
no, indef. num. kein; adv. nein.
noise, s. Lärm, m. str.
no man, no one, indef. pr. niemand; keiner.
none, indef. num. keiner, keins.
no . . . nor, conj. weder . . . noch (co-ord.).
nor, conj. oder (co-ord.); auch nicht (co-ord.).
north, s. Norden, m. str.
Norway, pr. n. Norwegen, n. str.
nose, s. Nase, f. wk.
not, adv. nicht; **— a**, pron. adj. kein; **not any**, indef. prn. nichts.
not at all, adv. durchaus nicht; gar nicht.
note, s. Banknote, f. wk.
nothing, indef. prn. nichts.
notice, v. bemerken, wk. insep.; betrachten, wk. insep.
not one, kein einziger.
now, adv. and conj. nun (co-ord.); jetzt (co-ord.).
nowhere, adv. nirgends.
number, s. Anzahl, f. wk.; **a — of**, eine Anzahl.
nurse, s. Kindermädchen, n. str.

O.

Oaken, adj. aus Eichenholz.
obey, v. gehorchen, wk. insep.
object, s. Gegenstand, m. str.
obliged, to be —, v. müssen, irr.; (grateful) verbunden sein.
observatory, s. Sternwarte, f. wk.
observe, v. bemerken, wk. insep.; beobachten, wk. insep.
obtain, v. erhalten, str. insep.; bekommen, str. insep.
occasion, s. Gelegenheit, f. wk.
occasion, to be equal to the —, der Gelegenheit gewachsen sein.

occupation, s. Beschäftigung, f. wk.
occupy (space), v. einnehmen, str. sep.
occur, v. geschehen, str. insep. impers.; begegnen, wk. insep.
ocean, s. Meer, n. str.; — **of grass**, Grasmeer.
o'clock, Uhr.
of, prep. von.
offer, s. Anerbieten, n. str.
office, s. Bureau, n. str.
officer, s. Offizier, m. str.
oil, s. Öl, n. str.
old, adj. alt.
olivebush, s. Olivenstrauch, m. str.
omit, v. auslassen, str. sep.
on, prep. auf; an; bei; adv. weiter.
once, adv. einst; num. einmal.
one, num. ein, eins; prn. man; einer, eine, eins; der, die, das Eine; — **another**, einander.
only, adj. einzig; adv. nur; bloß.
open, adj. offen.
open, v. aufmachen, wk. sep.
opera, s. Oper, f. wk.
opposite, prep. gegenüber.
or, conj. oder (co-ord.); sondern (co-ord.).
orchard, s. Obstgarten, m. str.
order, v. (command) befehlen, str. insep.; — (anything), (etwas) bestellen, wk. insep.
order, in—, adv. um.
other, adj. ander; **the — day**, kürzlich; neulich; **the two other**, die beiden andern.
ought to, sollte.
our, poss. adj. unser, unsere.
ourselves, refl. prn. selbst.
out of, prep. aus; außer.
outside, adv. draußen.
outspread, adj. ausgespreizt.
over, prep. über.
overboard, adv. über Bord.
overhear, v. belauschen, wk. insep.
overlook, v. übersehen, str. insep.
own, adj. eigen.
owner, s. Eigentümer, m. str.
ox, s. Ochse, m. wk.

P.

Paddock, s. Gehege, n. str.
pain, s. Schmerz, m. mxd.
pair, s. Paar, n. str.
pale, turn —, v. bleich werden.
paling, s. Gitter, n. str.
Papa, s. Papa, m. str.; Vater, m. str.
paper, s. Papier, n. str.
parents, s. Eltern, pl.
part, s. Teil, m. str.; Stück, n. str.
particular, adj. bestimmt; besondere.
particularly, adv. besonders.
party, s. Menge, f. wk.; Gesellschaft, f. wk.; **a — of**, eine Anzahl.
pass, v. vorbeigehen, str. sep.; (in an examination), durchlassen, str. sep.; — (of time), zubringen, irr. sep.
past, adv. vorüber.
pastor, s. Pastor, m. mxd., Geistlicher, m. str.
patch, s. Fleck, m. str.
patch, v. flicken, wk.
path, s. Pfad, m. str.
patriotism, s. Patriotismus, m. str.
pattern, s. Muster, n. str.
pay, v. bezahlen, wk. insep.
payment, s. Bezahlung, f. wk.
peau de Suède, schwedisch.
pebble, s. Kieselstein, m. str.
peck, s. halber Scheffel, m. str.
peep, v. gucken, wk.
people, s. Leute, pl.
perform, v. ausführen, wk. sep.
perfume, s. Duft, m. str.
perhaps, adv. vielleicht.

permission, s. Erlaubnis, f. str.
person, s. Person, f. wk.
pet, v. viel machen aus, wk.; verhätscheln, wk. insep.
pet, s. Liebling, m. str.
petrified, to be —, v. versteinert sein.
pheasant, s. Fasan, m. str.
pick up, v. aufheben, str. sep.
piece, s. Stück, n. str.
pine, s. Tanne, f. wk.; **— wood**, Tannenwald, m. str.
pint, s. halbes Liter, n. str.; **half a —**, viertel Liter.
pirate, s. Seeräuber, m. str.
pity, to take — on, v. Mitleid haben mit.
place, s. Ort, m. str.; Platz, m. str.; Stelle, f. wk.
place, v. stellen, wk.; **— oneself**, sich stellen, wk. refl.; **— on**, setzen auf, wk.
plain, adj. einfach.
plant, s. Pflanze, f. wk.
plaster, s. Mörtel, m. str.; **— floor**, Lehmboden, m. str.
plate, s. Teller, m. str.
play, s. Stück, n. str.
play at, v. spielen, wk.
pleasant, adj. angenehm.
please, v. gefallen, str. insep.
please, bitte.
pleased, to be —, v. zufrieden sein.
pleasure, s. Vergnügen, n. str.; **to give —**, Vergnügen machen, wk.
plenty, num. adj. viele; **— of**, eine Menge.
pocket-knife, s. Taschenmesser, n. str.
point out, v. zeigen, wk.
Polish, adj. polnisch.
pollen, s. Blütenstaub, m. str.
polygon, s. Vieleck, n. str.
Pommeranian, adj. pommerisch.
Pony, s. Pony, n. str.
poor, adj. arm.
popular, adj. beliebt.
porter, s. Lastträger, m. str.
portion, s. Anteil, m. str.
portmanteau, s. Koffer, m. str.
position, s. Lage, f. wk.
possible, adj. möglich; **if —**, wo möglich.
postal order, s. Postanweisung, f. wk.
postman, s. Briefträger, m. str.
potatoe, s. Kartoffel, f. wk.
pound, s. Pfund, n. str.
poulterer, s. Geflügelhändler, m. str.
prairie, s. Prairie, f. wk.
precisely, adv. gerade.
prefer, v. vorziehen, str. sep.
prelude, s. Vorspiel, n. str.
prepared, to be —, v. vorbereitet sein.
present, at —, adv. jetzt; augenblicklich; noch; **not at —**, noch nicht.
present, v. übergeben, str. insep.
presently, adv. bald; gleich darauf; sogleich.
present oneself, v. erscheinen, str. insep.
pretend to be, v. sich stellen, wk. refl.
pretext, s. Vorwand, m. str.
prevent, v. verhindern, wk. insep.
primitive, adj. altmodisch.
prince, s. Prinz, m. wk.
princess, s. Prinzessin, f. wk.
prisoner, s. Gefangener, m.; der Gefangene, m. wk.
prisoner, to take —, v. gefangen nehmen, str.
private, adj. privat; **— house**, s. Privathaus, n. str.
prize, v. schätzen, wk.
probably, adv. wahrscheinlich; wohl.
problem, s. Problem, n. str.
proceeding, s. Vorfall, m. str.

profit, s. Gewinn, m. str.; **for —**, des Gewinnes wegen.
prominent, to be —, v. hervorstechen, str. sep.
promise, v. versprechen, str. insep.
promise, s. Versprechen, n. str.
proper, adj. richtig.
properly, adv. ordentlich; richtig.
propose a question, v. eine Frage stellen, wk.
protect, v. beschützen, wk. insep.
proud (of), adj. stolz (auf).
provide, v. besorgen, wk. insep.
pudding, s. Pudding, m. str.
puff, s. Kuchen, m. str.
puggri, s. Puggri, m. str.
pull down, v. herunterziehen, str. sep.
punch, v. prügeln, wk.
purchase, s. Einkauf, m. str.
purple, adj. purpurn.
purse, s. Börse, f. wk.
push, s. Stoß, m. str.
push, v. drängen, wk.; **— back**, zurückschieben, str. sep.
put, v. thun, irr.; stecken, wk.; **— to death**, töten, wk.; **— on**, anziehen, str. sep.; **— off**, abfertigen, wk. sep.

Q.

Quarrel, s. Streit, m. str.; Zank, m. str.
quarrel, v. sich zanken, wk. refl.; sich streiten, str. refl.
quart, s. Liter, n. str.
quartermaster, s. Quartiermeister, m. str.
quarters, s. Quartier, n. str.
queen, s. Königin, f. wk.
question, s. Frage, f. wk.
quickly, adv. schnell.
quiet, v. beruhigen, wk. insep.
quietly, adv. ruhig.
quite, adv. ganz.

R.

Rabbit, s. Kaninchen, n. str.
racer, s. Rennpferd, n. str.
raging, adj. wütend.
railway journey, s. Eisenbahnfahrt, f. wk.
raise one's head, v. aufblicken, wk. sep.
rapidity, s. Geschwindigkeit, f. wk.
rare, adj. selten.
rather, adv. ziemlich.
reach, v. erreichen, wk. insep.
read, v. lesen, str.
ready, to be —, v. fertig sein; **to get —**, fertig machen, wk.
real, adj. wirklich; wahr.
realise, v. sich denken, irr. refl.
really, adv. wirklich.
reason, s. Grund, m. str.
receive, v. empfangen, str. insep.; erhalten, str. insep.
recognise, v. erkennen, irr. insep.
red, adj. rot.
red-haired, adj. rothaarig; **— nosed**, adj. rotnasig.
reformer, s. Reformator, m. mxd., Verbesserer, m. str.
refreshment, s. Erfrischung, f. wk.
regain, v. erreichen, wk. insep.
regiment, s. Regiment, n. str.
register, v. einschreiben, str. sep.
relate, v. erzählen, wk. insep.
relation, s. Verwandte, m. wk.
relieved, adj. erleichtert; beruhigt.
relish, s. Genuß, m. str.
remain, v. bleiben, str.; (arithmetic) nachbleiben, str. sep.
remember, v. sich erinnern, wk. insep. refl.; sich merken, wk. refl.
remembrance, s. Erinnerung, f. wk.; **in — of**, zur Erinnerung an.

remind, v. erinnern an, wk. insep.
rent, s. Miete, f. wk.
reply, v. erwidern, wk. insep.
report, v. melden, wk.
republic, s. Republick, f. wk.
request, s. Bitte, f. wk.
require, v. brauchen, wk.
required, adj. gewünscht.
resembling, adj. ähnlich.
resolve, v. sich entschließen, str. insep. refl.
resource, s. Hülfsmittel, n. str.
respectable, adj. anständig; — **looking**, anständig aussehend.
respectfully, adv. höflich.
rest, the — of, das Übrige; die Übrigen, pl.
result, s. Resultat, n. str.
return, v. zurückkehren, wk. sep.
review troops, v. eine Truppenschau abhalten, str. sep.
revolution, s. Revolution, f. wk.
rich, adj. reich.
ride, v. reiten, str.; — **away**, fortreiten, str. sep.; — **off**, davonreiten, str. sep.
ridiculous, adj. lächerlich.
rid oneself, v. sich entledigen, wk. insep.
rid, to get — of, v. los werden.
right, adj. recht.
rise, v. aufstehen, str. sep.; steigen, str.; (astr.) aufgehen, str. sep.
risk, v. wagen, wk.
river, s. Fluß, m. str.
river side, s. Flußufer, n. str.
roar, v. brüllen, wk.
roaring, adj. prasselnd.
roast, v. braten, str.
roasted, adj. gebraten.
rob, v. berauben, wk. insep.
robber, s. Räuber, m. str.
roll, v. rollen, wk.; — **away**, dahinrollen, wk. sep.
roll-up, s. Rollkuchen, m. str.
room, s. Zimmer, n. str.; Stube, f. wk.
root, s. Wurzel, f. wk.
rose, s. Rose, f. wk.
round, prep. um; adv. in der Runde.
royal, adj. königlich.
rue, v. bereuen, wk. insep.
run, v. laufen, str.
run at, v. losstürzen auf, wk. sep.
run away, v. weglaufen, str. sep.
run out, adj. ausgelaufen.
rush, v. stürzen, wk.
rush after, make a — at, v. nachstürzen, wk. sep.
rush into, v. hineinstürzen, wk. sep.
rush round, v. herumrennen, irr. sep.

S.

Sack, s. Sack, m. str.
sacrifice, power of —, s. Opferfähigkeit, f. wk.
saddle, s. Sattel, m. str.
safe, adj. sicher.
safety, s. Sicherheit, f. wk.
sail, v. segeln, wk.
sailor, s. Matrose, m. wk.; — **boy**, junger Seemann, m. str.
salaam, s. Verbeugung, f. wk., Salaam, m. str.
salaam, v. sich neigen, wk.
salmon, s. Lachs, m. str.
salt, s. Salz, n. str.
salt, adj. salzig.
salute, v. salutieren, wk.
same, the —, dem. prn. derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe.
satisfactory, adj. befriedigend.
satisfied, to be —, v. zufrieden sein.
save, v. retten, wk.
say, v. sagen, wk.
scarce, scarcely, adv kaum.

scattered, adj. zerstreut.
scenery, s. Scenerie, f. wk.; Umgegend, f. wk.
school, s. Schule, f. wk.; **to go to —**, zur Schule gehen.
Scott, pr. n. Schotte, m. wk.
sea, s. See, f. wk.; Meer, n. str.
seabird, s. Seevogel, m. str.
search, to be in — of, v. forschen nach, wk.
seat, s. Platz, m. str.; Sitz, m. str.
second, num. zweite.
see, v. sehen, str.; **— after**, sehen nach, str.
seed, s. Same, m. mxd.
seem, v. scheinen, str.
see-saw, v. sich schaukeln, wk. refl.
Senate, s. Senat, m. str.
send, v. schicken, wk.; senden, irr.; **— in**, hereinschicken, wk. sep.
sensation, s. Gefühl, n. str.
sense (feeling), s. Gefühl, n. str.
sentinel, s. Wache, f. wk.; Schildwache, f. wk.
September, pr. n. September, m. str.
servant, s. Diener, m. str.
serve, v. bedienen, wk. insep.; (hand round), herumreichen, wk. sep.
service, s. Dienst, m. str.
set (of people), s. Versammlung, f. wk.
set, v. (astr.) untergehen, str. sep.
settlement, s. Niederlassung, f. wk.
seventeen, num. siebzehn.
seventh, num. siebte.
several, adj. mehrere.
shabby, adj. schäbig.
shake, v. schütteln, wk.; **—by the hand**, die Hand drücken, wk.
shall, v. sollen, wk.; werden, str.
shape, s. Gestalt, f. wk.
share, v. teilen, wk.
sharp, adj. scharf.
sharply, adv. scharf.
she, pers. prn. sie,
shilling, s. Schilling, m. str.
shine, v. scheinen, str.
ship, s. Schiff, n. str.
shoe, s. Schuh, m. str.
shoemaker, s. Schuhmacher, m. str.
shoot, v. schießen, str.; erschießen, str. insep.; **— up**, emporschießen, str. sep.
shop, s. Laden, m. str.
shopman, s. Ladenbesitzer, m. str.
shore, s. Ufer, n. str.
short, adj. kurz.
shortly, adv. kurz; bald; **— before**, kurz ehe.
should, sollte; **— like**, möchte.
shoulder, s. Schulter, f. wk.
shout, v. rufen, str.; schreien, str.; **— at**, anfahren, str. sep.
shout, s. Ausruf, m. str.; Geschrei, n. str., Ruf, m. str.; **shouts of laughter**, lautes Gelächter.
show, v. zeigen, wk.
shower, s. Schauer, m. str.
Shrovetide, s. Fastnacht, f. wk.
shut, v. zumachen, wk. sep.; schließen, str.; **keep —**, zuhalten, str. sep.; **— up**, einsperren, wk. sep.
side, s. Seite, f. wk.
sidearms, s. Seitengewehr, n. str.
sight, at the —, beim Anblick.
sign, s. Beweis, m. str.; Zeichen, n. str.
silk, s. Seide, f. wk.
silly, adj. dumm.
simple, adj. einfach; einfältig.
sing, v. singen, str.; **— to**, vorsingen, str. sep.
single, adj. einzeln.
sink, v. sinken, str.

sister, s. Schwester, f. wk.
sit, v. sitzen, str.; **— down**, sich setzen, wk. refl.; **— up**, aufrechtsetzen, wk. sep.
situation, s. Lage, f. wk.
six, num. sechs.
sixteenth, fract. sechzehntel.
sixth, fract. sechstel.
sixty, num. sechzig.
sixty-first, num. einundsechzigste.
slamm, v. zuschlagen, str. sep.
sleep, v. schlafen, str.
sleigh, s. Schlitten, m. str.
sleighbell, s. Schlittenglocke, f. wk.
slowly, adv. langsam.
small, adj. klein.
smart, adj. scharf.
smile, s. Lächeln, n. str.
smoothly, adv. glatt.
snake, s. Schlange, f. wk.
snatch, v. reißen, str.; **— up**, hervorziehen, str. sep.
snow, s. Schnee, m. str.
so, adv. so; conj. also (co-ord.); prn. es; **— on**, so weiter; **— that**, damit.
soft, adj. sanft; weich.
soldier, s. Soldat, m. wk.
sole, adj. einzig.
solemn, adj. feierlich.
some, num. adj. einige; etwelche; manche; prn. etwas; irgend welche; **— one**, jemand.
something, indef. prn. etwas.
sometimes, adv. manchmal.
somewhat, adv. ziemlich; etwas.
son, s. Sohn, m. str.
song, s. Lied n. str.
soon, adv. bald; **as — as**, so bald; so wie.
soon after, adv. kurz darauf.
sorry, to be —, v. leid thun, irr. impers.; **I am —**, es thut mir leid.
soul, s. Seele, f. wk.
sound, s. Klang, m. str.
soup, s. Suppe, f. wk.
sovereign, s. Pfund Sterling, n. str.; Sovereign, m. str.
space of time, s. Zeit, m. str.
Spanish, s. Spanisch.
spark, s. Funke, m. mxd.
specially, adv. besonders; eigens.
speck, s. Punkt, m. str.
spectacle, to make a — of, v. ein Aussehen geben, str.
spectre, s. Geist, m. str.
spend, v. zubringen, irr. sep.
spite, in — of, prep. trotz.
splendid, adj. prachtvoll.
spoil, s. Raub, m. str.
spoil, v. verderben, str. insep.
spot, s. Stelle, f. wk.; Ort, m. str.
spring, s. Frühling, m. str.; **— mantle**, Frühlingsüberwurf, m. str.
stand, v. stehen, str.
star, s. Stern, m. str.
state, s. Staat, m. mxd.
state of things, s. Zustand, m. str.
stately, adj. stattlich.
statue, s. Statue, f. wk.
stay, v. bleiben, str.
steal, v. stehlen, str.
stick on, v. sich festklammern, wk. sep. refl.
stiff, adj. steif; **in the stiffest way**, aufs steifste.
still, conj. noch, (co-ord.).
still, to be —, v. sich still verhalten, str. insep. refl.
stinging, adj. stechend.
stone, s. Stein, m. str.
stop, v. anhalten, str. sep.; aufhören, wk. sep.; Halt machen, wk.; Einhalt thun, irr.
story, s. Geschichte, f. wk.
straggle, v. herumstreifen, wk. sep.
straight, adv. gerade; gerades Wegs.
stranger, s. Fremder, m.

stream, s. Strom, m. str.
stream, v. strömen, wk.
street, s. Straße, f. wk.
strict, adj. streng.
stroke, v. streicheln, wk.
strong, adj. stark.
struggle, s. Kampf, m. str.
student, s. Student, m. wk.
study, s. Studium, n. mxd.
stupid, adj. dumm.
subject, s. Gegenstand, m. str.
substance, s. Inhalt, m. str.
subtilty, s. List, f. wk.
subtract, v. abziehen, str. sep.
succeed, v. gelingen, str. impers.; **I succeeded**, es gelang mir.
such, dem. prn. solch; so ein; ein solcher; dies.
sudden, adj. plötzlich.
suddenly, adv. plötzlich.
suffer (allow), v. leiden, str.; erlauben, wk. insep.
sugar, s. Zucker, m. str.
suit, v. passen, wk.
sum, s. Summe, f. wk.
summer, s. Sommer, m. str.; — **evening**, Sommerabend, m. str.
sun, s. Sonne, f. wk.
Sunday, s. Sonntag, m. str.
sunshine, s. Sonnenschein, m. str.; Sonne, f. wk.
supper, s. Abendessen, n. str.
supplant, v. verdrängen, wk. insep.
supply, s. Vorrat, m. str.
suppose, **I** —, wohl.
supposed, adj. gemeint; vermeintlich.
surpass, v. übertreffen, str. insep.
surprise, s. Erstaunen, n. str.
surprised, p. p. erstaunt.
surprising, adj. erstaunlich.
surrender, v. ausliefern, wk. sep.
suspect, v. argwöhnen, wk. insep.
swallow, v. verschlucken, wk. insep.; — **up**, verschlingen, str. insep.
swan, s. Schwan, m. str.
swarm, s. Schwarm, m. str.
swarthy, adj. dunkel.
Sweden, pr. n. Schweden, n. str.
sweet, adj. süß.
swift, adj. schnell.
swiftness, s. Schnelle, f. wk.
swim, v. schwimmen, str.
sword, s. Schwert, n. str.

T.

Table, s. Tisch, m. str.
tail, s. Schwanz, m. str.
take, v. nehmen, str.; (catch) fangen, str.; (a castle), einnehmen, str. sep.; (rooms), mieten, wk.
take a seat, v. Platz nehmen, str.
take away, v. mitnehmen, str. sep.
take from, v. abnehmen, str. sep.
take notice, v. Aufmerksamkeit schenken, wk.
take the liberty, v. sich die Freiheit nehmen, str.
talk, v. sprechen, str.; — **to**, sprechen mit; — **of**, sprechen über.
tall, adj. groß.
tea, s. Thee, m. str.
telescope, s. Fernrohr, n. str.
tell, v. sagen, wk.; erzählen, wk. insep.; befehlen, str. insep.
temple, s. Tempel, m. str.
ten, num. zehn.
tenpence, zehn Pence.
terrace, s. Terasse, f. wk.
terrible, adj. schrecklich.
than, adv. als.
that, dem. adj. & prn. der, die, das; jener, jene, jenes; rel. prn. der, die, das; welcher, welche, welches; was.

that, conj. daß (subord.).
the, def. art. der, die, das.
thee, pers. prn. dir; dich.
their, poss. adj. ihr, ihre.
them, pers. prn. ihnen; sie.
then, adv. dann; conj. dann (co-ord.); also (co-ord.).
there, adv. da; dort; daselbst; — **is**, es ist; es giebt.
therefore, conj. also (co-ord.); deshalb (co-ord.).
they, pers. prn. sie.
thick, adj. dicht.
thicket, s. Gebüsch, n. str.
thief, s. Dieb, m. str.
thing, s. Ding, n. str.; Sache, f. wk.
things (clothes), s. Kleidungs-stücke, pl. str.
think, v. denken, irr.; sich überlegen, wk. insep. refl.; glauben, wk.; — **of**, denken an, irr.
third, num. dritte; fract. drittel.
thirteen, num. dreizehn.
thirty-five, num. fünf und dreißig.
thirty-nine, num. neun und dreißig.
thirty-two, num. zwei und dreißig.
this, dem. prn. dieser, diese, dieses; dies.
thither, adv. dorthin.
thorn hedge, s. Dornenhecke, f. wk.
thoroughly, adv. durchaus.
those, dem. prn. diejenigen; jene.
thou, pers. prn. du.
though, conj. obgleich (subord.).
thought, s. Gedanke, m. mxd.
thousand, num. tausend.
threaten, v. drohen, wk.
three, num. drei; — **times**, dreimal.
through, prep. durch.
throw, v. werfen, str.; — **aside**, bei Seite legen, wk.; — **off**, abwerfen, str. sep.; — **open**, aufmachen, wk. sep.
thunder, s. Donner, m. str.; **peal of** —, Donnerschlag, m. str.
Thursday, pr. n. Donnerstag, m. str.
thus, adv. auf die Weise; so.
ticket (railway), s. Fahrkarte, f. wk.
till, adv. bis.
time, s. Zeit, f. wk.; **at one** —, zu einer Zeit; **for some** —, eine Zeit lang; **at a** —, auf einmal; **this** —, diesmal; **the next** —, das nächste mal.
tired, adj. müde.
to, prep. zu; nach; an.
together, adv. zusammen; zu-sammen genommen.
to-morrow, adv. morgen; — **morning**, morgen früh.
tone, s. Stimme, f. wk.; Ton, m. str.
too, adv. zu; (also) auch.
tooth, s. Zahn, m. str.; — **brush**, Zahnbürste, f. wk.
top, on the —, oben auf.
total, s. Ganze, n. Summa, f. wk.
towards, prep. gegen.
tower of fire, s. Feuersäule, f. wk.
town, s. Stadt, f. wk.; **to** —, zur —.
town commandant, s. Stadt-kommandant, m. wk.
tradesman, s. Ladenbesitzer, m. str.
train, s. Zug, m. str.
treasure, s. Schatz, m. str.
treat, s. Genuß, m. str.; Ver-gnügen, n. str.
tree, s. Baum, m. str.
tremendous, adj. groß; unge-heuer.
tremendously, adv. schrecklich.

trial, s. Probe, f. wk.
trimming, s. Besatz, m. str.
trim up, v. aufputzen, wk. sep.
trip, v. stolpern, wk.
triumph, s. Triumph, m. str.
troop, s. Truppe, f. wk.
trouble, s. Sorge, f. wk.
trouble, v. bemühen, wk.
trust, v. trauen, wk.; (give credit), Kredit geben.
trusted, to be —, v. Kredit haben.
truth, s. Wahrheit, f. wk.; (probability), Wahrscheinlichkeit, f. wk.
try, v. versuchen, wk. insep.
tumbler, s. Glas, n. str.
tunic, s. Kittel, m. str.
turn, v. drehen, wk.
turn pale, v. bleich werden.
turn round, v. sich umdrehen, wk. sep. refl.
turn to, v. sich wenden an, irr. refl.
twelve, num. zwölf; **twelve and a half**, zwölf ein halb.
twelfth, num. zwölfte.
twenty, num. zwanzig.
twenty-five, num. fünf und zwanzig.
twenty-four, num. vier und zwanzig; fract. **twenty-fourth**, vier und zwanzigstel.
twenty-seven, num. sieben und zwanzig.
twenty-third, num. drei und zwanzigste.
twenty-two, num. zwei und zwanzig.
twice, num. zweimal; **— a week**, zweimal die Woche.
two, num. zwei; beide.
two and a half, num. drittehalb.
two, in —, adv. entzwei.
twopence, zwei Pence.

U.

Ugly, adj. häßlich.
uncertainty, s. Ungewißheit, f. wk.
uncle, s. Oheim, m. str.; Onkel, m. str.
undaunted, adj. unverzagt.
under, prep. unter.
understand, v. verstehen, str. insep.
undertake, v. unternehmen, str. insep.
unearthly, adj. gespenstisch.
unfailing, adj. unfehlbar.
unfortunate, adj. unglücklich.
ungraceful, adj. ungrazïös.
unhappy, adj. unglücklich.
unhitch, v. ausspannen, wk. sep.
uniform, s. Uniform, f. wk.
University, s. Universität, f. wk.; **to enter the —**, auf die Universität gehen.
unless, conj. außer wenn (subord.); wenn ... nicht (subord.).
unlikely, adv. unwahrscheinlich.
unpleasant, adj. unangenehm.
unprotected, adj. unbeschützt.
until, adv. bis.
up, prep. auf; **— and down**, hin und her.
upon, prep. auf.
uproar, s. Lärm, m. str.
us, pers. prn. uns.
use, to make — of, v. benutzen, wk. insep.; **used to**, pflegte.
useless, adj. unnütz.
usually, adv. gewöhnlich.
utmost, adj. größte.

V.

Vague, adj. unbestimmt.
vain, in —, adv. vergebens.
valley, s. Thal, n. str.
various, adj. verschieden.
very, adv. sehr.

viciously, adv. giftig.
victim, s. Opfer, n. str.
village, s. Dorf, n. str.
villager, s. Dorfbewohner, m. str.
visible, adj. sichtbar.
visit, v. besuchen, wk. insep.
visit, s. Besuch, m. str.
visitor, s. Gast, m. str.
voice, s. Stimme, f. wk.
volume, s. Masse, f. wk.

W.

Wait, v. warten, wk.
wake up, v. aufwachen, wk. sep.
walk, s. Gang, m. str.; (path), Allee, f. wk.
walk, v. gehen, str.; spazieren gehen.
wall, s. Mauer, f. wk.; Wand, f. str.
wander through, v. durchwandern, wk. sep.
want, v. brauchen, wk.; wollen, irr.; verlangen, wk. insep.
want, s. Mangel, m. str.
warn, v. warnen, wk.
War of Independence, s. Unabhängigkeitskrieg, m. str.
warrior, s. Krieger, m. str.
wash, v. waschen, str.
watch, s. Uhr, f. wk.
watch, v. beobachten, wk. insep.
watch-dog, s. Hofhund; Wachthund, m. str.
watch, keep — over, v. bewachen, wk. insep.
water, s. Wasser, n. str.; **— of roses**, Rosenwasser, n. str.; **— barrel**, Wasserfaß, n. str.
wave of the hand, s. Handbewegung, f. wk.
way, s. Weg, m. str.; (manner), Weise, f. wk.; **keep out of the —**, aus dem Weg gehen.
we, pers. prn. wir.
wealthy, adj. reich.
wear, v. tragen, str.
weatherbeaten, adj. verwittert.
week, s. Woche, f. wk.
weight, s. Gewicht, n. str.
welcome, v. bewillkommnen, wk. insep.
well, adv. gut; wohl; nun; **as — as**, so gut; so wohl als.
well-filled, adj. voll.
well-known, adj. bekannt.
were to, v. sollten.
West, s. Westen, m. str.
what, rel. and interr. prn. was; was für ein; **— for**, wozu; **— kind of**, was für ein; **— kinds of**, was für Arten; was für.
whatever, adv. was auch.
what for, adv. weshalb.
wheel, s. Rad, n. str.
wheelbarrow, s. Schiebkarren, m. str.
wheel round, v. herumdrehen, wk. sep.
when, adv. and conj. als; wenn; wann; wo (subord.); (after) nachdem (subord.).
whenever, adv. wann immer.
where, adv. wo.
whereupon, adv. worauf.
which, rel. prn. welcher, welche, welches; der, die, das.
while, conj. während (subord.); indem (subord.).
whiskers, s. Backenbart, m. str.
white, adj. weiß.
whiten, v. weißmachen, wk. sep.
who, rel. prn. der, die, das; welcher, welche, welches; interr. prn. wer; welcher.
whole, adj. and adv. ganz.
whose, rel. prn. dessen; deren.
why, adv. warum.
wick, s. Docht, m. str.
wife, s. Frau, f. wk.
wild, adj. wild.
will, v. wollen irr.; werden, str.
wind, s. Wind, m. str.

window, s. Fenster, n. str.
wine, s. Wein, m. str.
wing, s. Flügel, m. str.
winning, adj. anziehend.
winter, s. Winter, m. str.
wisdom, s. Weisheit, f. wk.
wish, s. Wunsch, m. str.
wish, v. wünschen, wk.
with, prep. mit.
withdraw, v. zurückziehen, str. sep.
without, prep. ohne; adv. (otherwise) sonst.
woman, s. Frau, f. wk.
wonder, s. Erstaunen, n. str.
wonder at, v. sich wundern über, wk. refl.
wonderful, adj. merkwürdig.
wood, s. Holz, n. str.
woodman, s. Holzhauer, m. str.
word, s. Wort, n. str.
work, s. Werk, n. str.
world, s. Welt, f. wk.
worse, adj. comp. schlimmer.
worthy, adj. brav; gut.
wound, s. Wunde, f. wk.
wrecked, to be —, v. Schiffbruch leiden, str.
wren, s. Zaunkönig, m. str.; **gold-crested —**, Goldhähnchen, n. str.
wriggle, v. sich winden, str. refl.
write, v. schreiben, str.
writhing, s. Windung, f. wk.

Y.

Yard, Hof, m. str.; (measure), Meter, m. str.
year, s. Jahr, n. str.
yesterday, adv. gestern.
yet, adv. noch, noch je; conj. dennoch (co-ord.).
yew tree, s. Eibenbaum, m. str.
you, pers. prn. du, Ihr, Sie; dir, Euch, Ihnen; dich, Euch; Sie.
young, adj. jung.
your, poss. adj. Ihr, Ihre; dein, deine.
yours, poss. adj. der, die, das Ihrige; der, die, das deinige.
yourself, refl. prn. dich; euch; sich; **by —**, allein.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
art. = article.
astr. = astronomy.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
co-ord. = co-ordinative.
def. art. = definite article.
dem. prn. = demonstrative pronoun.
f. = feminine.
fract. = fraction.
impers. = impersonal verb.
indef. art. = indefinite article.
indef. num. = indefinite numeral.
indef. prn. = indefinite pronoun.
insep. = inseparable compound verb.
interj. = interjection.
interr. prn. = interrogative pronoun.
irr. = irregular verb.
m. = masculine.
mxd. = mixed declension.
n. = neuter.
num. = numeral.
p. p. = past participle.
pers. prn. = personal pronoun.
pl. = plural.
poss. adj. = possessive adjective.
pres. p. = pres. participle.
prn. = pronoun.
pr. n. = proper name.
prep. = preposition.
refl. = reflective verb.
rel. prn. = relative pronoun.
sep. = separable compound verb.
str. = strong.
sub., subord. = subordinative.
s. = substantive.
superl. = superlative.
v. = verb.
wk. = weak.

THE END.

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